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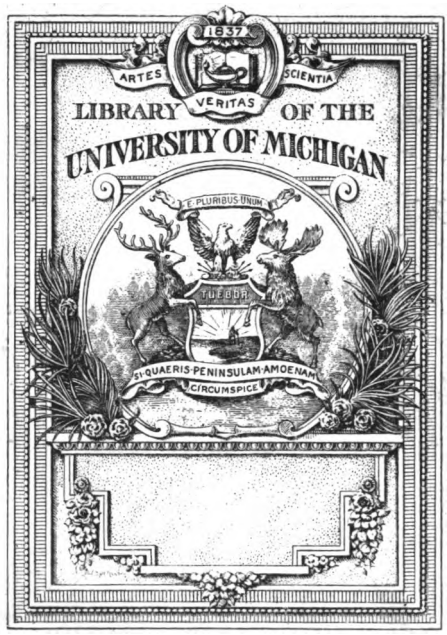

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TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

Michigan

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,

WITH REPORTS OF

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATURE.

J. C. HOLMES,
SECRETARY MICHIGAN STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

LANSING:
R. W. INGALS, STATE PRINTER.

1850.

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TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

MICHIGAN STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,

WITH

REPORTS OF COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The Michigan State Agricultural Society was organized at Lansing, the capital of the State, March 17th, 1849. The call for such a society was made as follows:

The undersigned, executive officers of the State and members of the Senate and House of Representatives, respectfully recommend that a meeting be held at the capitol, on Saturday evening next, for the purpose of taking measures for the organization of a State Agricultural Society.

Lansing, Mich., March 5th, 1849.

Epaphro. Ransom,	John McKinney,	J. L. McNeil,
H. C. Smith,	Wm. Finley,	James Turrill,
Henry Pennoyer,	A. N. Hart,	L. Chapman,
Morris S. Allen,	Titus Dort,	Nathan C. Parkhurst,
G. A. Wright,	C. A. Loomis,	L. W. Turner,
G. Harger,	Nathan Salyer,	O. C. Comstock,
Chas. M. O'Malley,	Samuel Mulhollen,	Warren Tuttle,
Henry Chamberlain,	Wm. F. Chittenden,	George B. Turner,
A. L. Burk,	Russell Coman,	C. Bacon,
J. L. Haight,	Jesse Stoddard,	H. Matthews,
John Bowne,	Bradford Campbell,	John Andrews,
H. H. Comstock,	Wm. McNair,	James Flower,
E. Hawley, Jr.,	P. H. Buck,	C. G. Cady,
Amos Stevens,	D. Webb,	Isaac Coats,
Jos. H. Kilborne,	Jacob Summers,	J. P. King,

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Cyrus Lovell,
M. H. Lockwood,
Levi Baxter,
E. H. Thomson,
N. Dunham,
D. O. Walbridge,
Rix Robinson,
Wm. M. Fenton,
John J. Adam,
Geo. B. Cooper,
Benj. W. Waite,
Wm. Hammond,
George A. Coe,
Alfred Holmes,
James McCabe,
J. Snow,
A. W. Hovey, Clerk House Reps.
W. L. Bancroft, Secretary Senate.

HALL OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Lansing, Mich., March 10, 1849.

In pursuance of the above call, signed by the state officers and members of the legislature, a meeting was held at seven o'clock this evening, in the Hall of the House, and was called to order by Hon. TITUS DORT, of Wayne county, on whose motion, Governor RANSOM was appointed President of the meeting.

The President, on taking the chair, expressed his gratification at this mark of distinction conferred by the meeting, and made an eloquent allusion to the pride which he felt in being able to call himself a practical farmer. He then invited gentlemen present to favor the assemblage with their views, on the subject for which they had met.

On motion of Lieut. Gov. FENTON,

A. W. HOVEY was appointed Secretary of the meeting.

Mr. Dort offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed by the President, whose duty it shall be to prepare and report, at a subsequent meeting, a plan for the organization of a State Agricultural society, and that they are requested to report such a constitution and by-laws as they may deem most suitable to promote the legitimate purpose of such a society.

Resolved, That said committee be requested to inquire and report upon the expediency of applying to the legislature for pecuniary aid in the organization and conduct of such a society; and also upon the propriety of applying for an act of incorporation for the same.

Resolved, That the editors of newspapers throughout this state be requested to publish these proceedings.

Resolved, That when this meeting adjourn, it will adjourn to meet at this place, on Saturday next, at seven o'clock P. M., and that the public generally be respectfully but earnestly urged to attend.

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The President appointed as the committee under the first resolution, Mr. Dort, of Wayne, Mr. Deming, of Lenawee, Mr. Salyer, of Washtenaw, Mr. Belding, of Oakland, Mr. Loomis, of St. Clair, Mr. McKinney, of Van Buren, and Mr. Matthews, of St. Joseph.

On motion of Hon. N. C. Parkhurst,

The meeting adjourned.

EPAPHRO. RANSOM, *Pres't.*

A. W. Hovey, *Sec'y.*

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Saturday, 7 P. M., March 17, 1849.

In pursuance of adjournment, the meeting for the purpose of organizing a State Agricultural Society, convened in the capitol, and was called to order by Gov. Ransom, the President.

Mr. Dort, from the committee appointed at the former meeting, reported that the committee had performed the duty assigned them, and that Mr. Loomis would read the report.

Mr. Loomis accordingly read two bills drawn up by the committee for presentation to the legislature, one of them incorporating the State Agricultural Society, and the other making an appropriation, under certain restrictions, in aid of the objects of the society, and also reported a constitution, which report was accepted and the committee discharged.

The constitution was taken up, read, considered, amended and adopted.

Mr. Baxter offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the state officers and members and officers of the legislature be considered members of the State Agricultural Society, for the purpose of organization, together with such other persons as may comply with the requirements of the constitution.

On motion of Mr. Loomis,

Resolved, That a committee of nine be appointed by the President, as a committee of nomination of officers of the Michigan State Agricultural Society, and that such committee shall report at this place next Saturday evening, to which time and place this meeting will adjourn.

The President appointed as such committee, Mr. Loomis, of St. Clair, Mr. McNeil, of Genesee, Mr. Campbell, of Livingston, Mr. Baxter, of Hillsdale, Mr. Adam, of Lenawee, Mr. Stevens, of Wayne, Mr. Ferguson, of Calhoun, Mr. Comstock, of Allegan, and Mr. Burk, of Berrien.

Mr. Deming offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That Hon. Wm. M. Fenton be respectfully invited to

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deliver an address at the meeting of next Saturday evening, at which it is proposed to complete the organization of the Michigan State Agricultural Society.

On motion of Mr. Ferguson,

Hon. John J. Adam was appointed Treasurer *pro tem.* to receive money from those wishing to become members of the society.

Mr. Giddings offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That we are gratified [illegible] seeds for gardens and farms, adapted to the wants of the people of this state, and hope that people living in Michigan will appreciate the benefits of such an establishment within our limits, and give it their patronage.

On motion of Mr. Baxter,

The editors of newspapers throughout the state were requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

On motion of Mr. Ferguson,

The meeting adjourned till half past six o'clock on Saturday evening, and Lieut. Governor Fenton was requested to deliver his address at 8 o'clock of the same evening.

EPAPHRO. RANSOM, *Prest.*

A. W. HOVEY, *Clerk.*

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CONSTITUTION OF THE MICHIGAN STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Article 1. The name of this association shall be "the Michigan State Agriculture Society," and its object shall be to promote the improvement of agriculture and its kindred arts throughout the State

tary, a Treasurer, a Corresponding Secretary in each organized county in the state, and an Executive Committee consisting of the President and Recording Secretary, ten other members to be chosen for that purpose, and also the ex-Presidents of the Society. These officers shall be elected by ballot and by a majority of the votes, at the annual meeting of the Society, and shall hold their offices for one year, and until others are chosen in their places: *Provided*, That the officers named upon the organization of the Society shall be deemed members and shall remain officers only until others shall be duly elected at the first annual meeting; and if a vacancy happen it may be filled by appointment of the Executive Committee.

Art. 3. The duties of the President, Vice Presidents, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, shall be such as usually pertain to their respective offices, and such also as may be prescribed by the special order of the Executive Committee, as hereinafter provided.

Art. 4. The Treasurer shall receive and keep an accurate account of all moneys belonging to the Society; he shall pay out its moneys only on the order of the Executive Committee; and at each annual meeting of the Society he shall make a full report of its financial transactions and condition.

Art. 5. The Executive Committee shall determine the place of holding each Annual Meeting and Fair of the Society, and it shall call that meeting and fair at such time as it shall judge best, between the first Monday in September and the third Monday of October, giving at least sixty days public notice thereof.

Art. 6. The Executive Committee shall direct the money appro-

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priations of the Society, and have the control of its property; it shall make the necessary preparations for the annual fair, and issue all proper public notices and circulars in relation thereto, or to the general object of the Society; it shall prepare the necessary by-laws of the Society, and may prescribe such duties to the other officers of the Society as are not inconsistent with the usual business of their respective offices; it shall itself obey the instructions which may be given to it, at the annual meeting of the Society, and at the expiration of its term of service it shall make a full report of its proceedings. It shall be competent for the Executive Committee, or a majority of them, to appoint a Chairman and Secretary, who may transact all such business as they may be authorized to do by said committee; and said Secretary shall sign, and said Chairman shall countersign, all orders on the Treasurer for the payment of any money directed by said committee to be paid for any purpose, and said Secretary shall keep an accurate account of all orders so drawn.

Art. 7. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee annually to regulate and award premiums on such articles, productions, and improvements, as they may deem best calculated to promote the agricultural and household manufacturing interest of the state, having special reference to the most economical or profitable mode of competition in raising the crop or stock, or in the fabrication of the article offered: *Provided always*, That before any premium shall be delivered, the person claiming the same or to whom the same shall be awarded, shall deliver to the President of the Society, in writing, an accurate statement and description, verified in such manner as the Executive Committee may direct, of the character of the soil and the process in preparing it, including the quantity and quality of the manure applied in raising the crop, or the kind and quality of food in feeding the animal, as the case may be, also the kind and cost of labor employed, and the total expense and total product of the crop, or the increase of value of the animal, with a view of showing accurately the exact resulting profit.

Art. 8. The Executive Committee shall meet annually, at such place as it may itself choose, on or before the second Monday in January, and shall then immediately prepare a report and abstract of the transactions of the society during the preceding year, embracing such valuable reports from committees, statements of experiments, cultiva-

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tion and improvements, proceedings of County Societies, correspondence, statistics, and other matter, the publication of which will exhibit the condition of the agricultural interests of Michigan, and a diffused knowledge of which will, in the judgment of the Committee, add to the productiveness of agricultural and household labor, and therefore promote the general prosperity of the state; and as soon as practicable the Committee shall transmit such report and abstract to the President of the Senate for the use of the Legislature.

Art. 9. No officer of this Society shall receive any compensation for his services.

Art. 10. Any person may become a member of the Michigan State Agricultural Society, for one year, by paying one dollar into its treasury, and may then continue a member by paying fifty cents per annum. Any officer of the Society may receive and forward to the Treasurer the fee requisite to a membership. By paying ten dollars into the treasury of the Society, any person may become a life member, and shall be entitled to a certificate of such membership, signed by the President and Recording Secretary.

Art. 11. The several County Agricultural Societies that now exist, or may hereafter exist in this state, shall be deemed auxiliaries of this State Society, and it shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to invite and receive reports and abstracts of the transactions of the County Societies, to be used in preparing the Annual Report to the Legislature, which is provided for by Article eight of this Constitution.

Art. 12. The President and Recording Secretary of each County Agricultural Society, and all life members of this Society, may attend the annual meeting of the Executive Committee, and freely participate in all discussions which shall occur at such meeting.

Art. 13. This constitution shall be altered only by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at an annual meeting of the Society.

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LANSING, MICH., March 23, 1849.

At an adjourned meeting held in the Hall of the House of Representatives, for the purpose of completing the organization of the Michigan State Agricultural Society, His Excellency, the Governor, presided; Mr. Chamberlain, of Berrien county, was elected Secretary.

Hon. Charles A. Loomis, Chairman of the Committee appointed at a previous meeting to report the names of officers for the ensuing year, made the following report, which was accepted.

FOR PRESIDENT,

EPAPHRODITUS RANSOM, of Kalamazoo.

FOR RECORDING SECRETARY,

J. C. HOLMES, of Wayne.

FOR TREASURER,

JOHN. J. ADAM, of Lenawee.

FOR EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

Names.	*County.*
Titus Dort,	Wayne.
Bela Hubbard,	Wayne.
Edward L. Fuller,	Washtenaw.
Townsend E. Gidley,	Jackson.
Stephen Valentine,	Calhoun.
William H. Edgar,	Kalamazoo.
Joseph Gibbons,	Lenawee.
John Thomas,	Oakland.
George Redfield,	Cass.
Jeremiah Smith,	Genesee.

FOR VICE PRESIDENTS,

A. J. Diedrick,	Allegan.
Hiram Lewis,	Barry.
Samuel Street,	Berrien.
Wales Adams,	Branch.
Campbell Waldo,	Calhoun.
Cyrus Bacon,	Cass.

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Names.	*County.*
Abel Bingham,	Chippewa.
Morris S. Allen,	Clinton.
William Hammond,	Eaton.
Benjamin Piersons,	Genesee.
Levi Baxter,	Hillsdale.
John M. French,	Ingham.
Rufus R. Cook,	Ionia.
Hiram Smith,	Jackson,
Andrew Y. Moore,	Kalamazoo.
Henry Hall,	Kent.
James Turrill,	Lapeer.
Edward Smith,	Lenawee.
George Galloway,	Livingston.
Michael Dousman,	Mackinac.
Asahel Bailey,	Macomb.
A. G. Bates,	Monroe.
Heman Castle,	Oakland.
William C. Comfort,	Ottawa.
James G. Birney,	Saginaw.
John Clark,	St. Clair.
John S. Barry,	St. Joseph.
Henry Hunt,	Shiawassee.
Philotus Hayden,	Van Buren.
John Loury,	Washtenaw.
Jonathan Shearer,	Wayne,

FOR CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES,

Abram Hoag,	Allegan.
Norman Deming,	Barry.
Wm. H. Dougherty,	Berrien.
Frederick V. Smith,	Branch.
Oliver C. Comstock, Jr.,	Calhoun.
George B. Turner,	Cass.
Stephen R. Wood,	Chippewa.
Samuel M. Scott,	Clinton.
Harvey Williams,	Eaton.
James B. Walker,	Genesee.

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Names.	*County.*
E. G. Dilla,	Hillsdale.
Franklin LaRue,	Ingham.
George W. Germain,	Ionia.
Ira C. Backus,	Jackson.
James Henry, Jr.,	Kalamazoo.
John Ball,	Kent.
George C. Bidwell,	Lapeer.
Richard Kent,	Lenawee.
N. G. Isbell,	Livingston.
Charles M. O'Malley,	Mackinac.
E. G. Morton,	Macomb.
Wm. G. Stone,	Monroe,
Timothy Eastman,	Oakland.
Hiram L. Miller,	Ottawa.
Duthan Northrop,	Saginaw.
Calvin Bronson,	St. Clair.
Joseph B. Bloss,	St. Joseph.
Morgan L. Fitch,	Shiawassee.
James Kingsley,	Van Buren.
B. G. Parker,	Washtenaw.
	Wayne.

On motion of Hon. Titus Dort,

The Society proceeded to the election of officers. Hon. Messrs. Dort and Walbridge were appointed tellers. The tellers announced that the Society had, by a unanimous vote, confirmed the nomination made by the committee.

Gov. Ransom, the President elect, in a few brief remarks, tendered his thanks to the Society for the honor conferred, and spoke of the advantages attendant on the formation of State Agricultural Societies.

In accordance with previous arrangement, Lieut. Gov. W. M. Fenton proceeded to address the Society.

The address having been concluded, Mr. H. H. Comstock, of Allegan county, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the members of the Michigan State Agricultural Society be tendered to Lieut. Gov. Fenton for his able address, and that he is requested to furn ish a copy for publication.

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Hon. Mr. Dort offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That one thousand copies of the address of Lieut. Gov. Fenton be printed in a pamphlet form, together with the Constitution, Charter and proceedings at the organization of this Society, also the names of the members thereof, and a committee of three be appointed to prepare the proceedings for the press, and contract for the printing of the same.

The President appointed Messrs. Dort, Chamberlain and Hovey.

Hon. J. J. Adam presented the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary be hereby requested to make it their duty to procure, within their several counties or elsewhere, as many subscribers to the Constitution of the State Agricultural Society as they can; and that upon the receipt of the subscription money, with the names and Post Office addresses of the subscribers, the Treasurer of the Society shall notify the Recording Secretary thereof, whose duty it shall be be to enter the names in a book procured for that purpose, and to forward to each subscriber a certificate of membership, and a copy of the annual report of the Executive Committee or other proceedings of the Society, whenever published.

Resolved, That subscriptions for membership, or other donations or contributions, be requested to be procured as far as possible, prior to the first of July in each year, in order that the Executive Committee may be enabled to estimate as near as may be, the sum which will be at their disposal for premiums and other purposes of the Society.

On motion of Mr. Ferguson, of Calhoun, it was

Resolved, That the Society ask the Legislature of this State to appropriate the sum of one thousand dollars for the use of the Society, to aid in holding a State Fair next fall.

The Society then adjourned.

HENRY CHAMBERLAIN, *Sec'y.*

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ADDRESS.

Mr. President and Gentlemen:—

To say that the subject on which I am called upon to address you might have been entrusted to abler and more experienced hands, is but an act of simple justice to many who are here present.

Yet, thanking you for the high honor conferred upon me in being invited on the occasion of the primary organization of the *Michigan State Agricultural Society* to express my views, I will, feebly though it may be, endeavor to present some considerations tending to demonstrate the importance of the work upon which we have just entered.

Under auspices the more favorable, from the zeal so ardently manifested by many individuals engaged in agricultural pursuits here assembled from every county, this society is now organized; and it depends much upon the action of those who have taken these incipient steps, and perhaps still more upon the manner in which the attempt is received by the people of the State of Michigan, whether it is destined to fall into obscurity, or to give an impetus to the agricultural puruits of our state, the consequences of which can only be developed as ages pass away.

It is a fact, lamentable though it be, yet not the less true, that many of our citizens are comparatively ignorant of the advantages to be derived from associations like this.

Notwithstanding the progress of similar societies in many of the states, the magnificent displays of the products of agriculture and its kindred arts, which at their annual fairs have gladdened and astonished the beholder, notwithstanding the developements of science and skill in the improved mode of culture and the manufacture of agricultural implements, the light of science has as yet hardly dawned upon many portions of our country. True it is that there are honorable exceptions, but I appeal to you if a critical observation of the farms of the west will not bear me out in the assertion, that many, very many of those whose business is the cultivation of the

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soil, and its incidents, are yet far behind the improvements of the age in the science of farming, in the raising of stock, in the business of the dairy, and even in those ordinary comforts of life, which are accessible to all. It is to be hoped that few such exist in Michigan.

When, in travelling through a section of country where slovenly tillage and neglected farms have impoverished the community and reduced the value of its lands, the eye rests upon a barn whose roof is but half finished while the grain within is exposed to the drippings of every shower; upon a fence which might protect the crop on the land which it surrounds if it had but another rail; upon a flock of sheep, or a herd of cattle endeavoring to break off the "fierce peltings of the pitiless storm" by getting to leeward of a half laid up rail fence, for the want of a rude hovel which would cost barely a day's work; when we see a shell of a house, with old clothes and patches in place of panes of glass, half sided up, while a pile of boards lies rotting by the side of a log fence over which it is necessary to pass to gain an entrance to the mansion, with one log of wood of sled length, and a dull axe by its side, in place of a pile of fire-wood cut, split and ready for use; when in fine, we see poor teams, poor plows, poor stock, half tilled land and poor crops, and a miserable, care-worn, ragged family, we are led to exclaim, "the man who conducts that farm understands but little of the business in which he is engaged." To him the developments of science and the economy of life are a sealed book. No ray of hope can illumine the midnight darkness of his mind.

Whoever has viewed a spectacle like this, (though none such, I trust, exist in Michigan,) will not hesitate to lend his aid in the organization of a society, one of whose principal objects is, to raise man from a state of ignorance, misery and want, to a condition better fitted than any other for the full enjoyment of the blessings which the bounteous hand of Providence has placed within the reach of all.

To enter minutely into a detail of the peculiar objects of this society, is, perhaps, not necessary upon this occasion, and if it were, the work could be better performed by one who has a more thorough practical knowledge of farming than myself; but it may not be

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amiss to glance in a general manner at some of its principal and more prominent objects.

The first I will notice is, *to inculcate the importance of thorough tillage.* It is a fact well known to all accurate observers, that in the fertile regions of the west, where the prime cost of land is compartively trifling, and the labor of cultivation light, a habit of skimming over the soil has obtained, and an apparent rivalry to get the greatest number of acres under improvement has led to small crops, and to the impression that our land is not capable of producing as many bushels per acre, as the lands of other states. This is a great mistake, and the error has been practically refuted wherever the operations of a scientific culture has led to a full development of the powers of production. It is a good rule in any branch of industry, that one job of work well done, is worth two slighted. So, in an eminent degree, is it in preparing land for the seed. The same amount of labor placed upon one acre or three, will in many instances be the most productive in the former case. The truth of this position is illustrated by the following Roman apologue, which you will excuse me for quoting: "A vine dresser had two daughters and a vineyard; when his oldest daughter was married he gave her a third of his vineyard for a portion, notwithstanding which he had the same quantity of fruit as formerly. When his youngest daughter was married he gave her half of what remained; still the produce of his vineyard was undiminished. This result was the consequence of his bestowing as much labor on the third part left after his daughter had received their portions, as he had been accustomed to give to the whole vineyard."

This is true to an extent, as to the preparation necessary by the plow and the use of compost, perhaps beyond what has as yet been attained by any farmer in our state; and ours being peculiarly a wheat growing state, it is highly important that our lands should be placed under such cultivation as to test their strength and power of production. Connected with this is the diffusion of information relative to the draining of low lands, and the kinds, qualities and quantities of compost necessary for a given crop on the different varieties of soil with which our state abounds.

This is a branch of the science of agriculture which has been brought well nigh to perfection, by chemical analysis of the varieties

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of soil, and of the different plants to be grown, and the discoveries in natural philosophy, geology and botany. Without some knowledge of the improvements in this auxiliary to agriculture, a farmer can do but little in competition with his more scientific neighbor.

Again, an improved breed of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, and every variety of stock, can be introduced into all parts of the state, and thus wool, beef, pork, butter and cheese, may be produced at one half their present cost to those who have not already taken upon themselves to keep up with the advance of the age in this branch of agriculture. The difference to the farmer between a poor horse, hog, sheep, or cow, and a good one, in the expense of raising and sustaining them is nothing, while the profits are doubled in the latter case.

The most successful and economical mode of *breaking up new land*, will claim much of the attention of this society, and is a branch of agriculture comparatively now little known to the older, while it is of incalculable importance to the new states.

Again, this society will be the means of giving to the farmers of Michigan the necessary information to enable them to build the best kind of barns, sheds, folds and fences, and the most comfortable and convenient dwellings; and in each case, the most economical material and mode of construction.

If you recollect the brief description I attempted of shelterless cattle and a family comparatively homeless, you will agree with me in saying, that no object can be more worthy than one which will tend to the provision necessary for the protection of the dumb beast and the comfort and happiness of man. Indeed it is gratifying to be able to be say that in Michigan are to be found many farms, the appearance of which indicate the hand of one skilled in his occupation, whose granaries are filled with the products of his healthful labor, and whose home and family bear the evident appearance of health, comfort and elegance; around whose door-way the trellised vine hangs in graceful festoons, while every variety of shrub and flower and fruit, give token of the industry and intelligence of one of nature's noblemen.

Perhaps this brief allusion to some of the almost infinitely diversified objects of this society may for the present suffice, while we

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turn for a moment to the consideration of some of the means of their accomplishment.

The first, is the organization itself. There is no known means of accomplishing a great good more adequate than association. The simple meeting together of those whose aim is the same, tends in no slight degree to effect their object. There appears to be a kind of magnetism (be it animal or spiritual, it matters not) in the contact of man with his fellow, of mind with mind. They meet together, each communicates to the other his experience in the occupation which is the subject of their thoughts and conversation—his knowledge of the business in which they are engaged. Each incites in the mind of his hearer a spirit of emulation in that in which he happens to excel. All learn something they have not before known, while there can seldom be found one incapable of instructing, be it ever so little, his neighbor. It seems like a combination of minds for the time being, the knowledge of each and every one of which is shared with that of him who may not be so well informed. Thus by the act of coming together, canvassing and discussing the different modes of culture of wheat in the various parts of the state, each farmer may return to his home with an addition to his store of information, which would well repay him for the expense and time devoted to such a meeting. But we are not left to this meagre aid to our agricultural pursuits, the objects of this association are only to be fully accomplished by the most untiring energy in those to whom its interests are especially entrusted.

The most prominent of all the means to be used for this purpose, that which will most tend to rivet the attention and awaken the energies of all, will be the holding of Agricultural Fairs. By offering suitable inducements in the way of premiums, every farmer in the State, who is in a situation to enter into competition for a prize, will strain every nerve to produce the largest amount of grain to the acre, the best and largest amount of butter, cheese, pork, beef, or other products, at the least cost—or to present for inspection the best specimens of stock, fruit or vegetables.

In addition to the products of our own farms, we have reason to believe that specimens of stock, seeds and fruits will be brought to our first State Fairs from adjoining States for the purposes of exhibition and sale; and that every description of agricultural implements

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and articles of home manufacture, both useful and ornamental, will there be found. Beside the great variety of fruits now raised in Michigan, we may anticipate a splendid exhibition of the products of horticulture, "that fine art of common life," an exhibition of which even at our first State Fair, we shall have occasion to be proud. The information which will there be received in detail relative to the various modes of agriculture in the different portions of the State through the Corresponding Secretaries, and those competing for premiums, will afford annually a volume of information, the perusal of which, will well repay every individual who is engaged in farming.

The spirit of emulation and competition thus begun, will never cease to incite to renewed efforts while Michigan continues, what it must ever continue to be, an agricultural state.

There is another source of intelligence to the farming community which will not be neglected by this society, and which should not be omitted in this brief notice of our objects and the modes of their accomplishment. I mean *an Agricultural Paper*. The importance of sustaining such a paper within our own State, one devoted to information best adapted to our situation, cannot be too highly appreciated; and the *reading* of such a paper will save to our farmers many long days of unnecessary labor. It will be a source of profitable instruction, lighten their toils and improve their minds, giving them the experience of others and the results of science and skill, well calculated to promote their prosperity.

It is apparent that much, and perhaps all I have advanced, is common place. I have cursorily glanced at some of the main objects of this association, and the means proposed for their accomplishment, and ask your indulgence while treating, in a desultory manner, upon agriculture as an employment and its importance. It requires no acute observation to determine its importance to our State, peculiarly adapted as is its soil and climate to the production of the staple grains; and upon this subject I may be permitted to introduce the following extract from an article in Hunt's Merchants' Magazine for November, 1848:

"Michigan is considered to possess great advantages as an agri-
"cultural State. The climate is a favorable one, as the extremes of
"temperature between winter and summer are not so great as in
"many of the States farther east of the same latitude. This is attri-

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"buted to the large bodies of water, which modify the range of the "thermometer. The winter lasts from three to four months, during "which period the ground is mostly covered with snow to the depth "of one or two feet. The ground is fit for the plough about the 20th "of March, and often much earlier. About harvest, in July, there is "a period of several weeks, during which rain scarcely ever falls: a "great advantage to the wheat-grower, as he is thus enabled to gather "his crop with less labor, and free from rust. The soil is also thought "to possess some peculiarities which adds to its fitness—its extreme "depth—the deposite in some instances being one hundred feet, and "loose gravelly texture, allows of copious absorption, retention and "percolation of rain-water, thus providing for abundance of springs, "and permitting a wide range for the roots and plants. It becomes "also easy of tillage, and is less susceptible of drought. As lime is "a constituent part, and there is a good proportion of the salts re-"quired, it is again well adapted to the culture of wheat. The tim-"bered regions especially are easily cleared, and become very pro-"ductive, yielding from twenty to forty bushels per acre. The pro-"gress of the wheat crop in Michigan, where this crop is becoming "more and more a staple, is encouraging. The same apprehensions, "to which we have referred in the account of other states adjoining, "existed as to winter-killing; but as the season advanced, those fore-"bodings were gradually dissipated. The average yield per acre is "estimated to have been at least twenty bushels."

It will be seen that the writer of this article states the average crop of wheat at twenty bushels per acre. You will agree with me that this estimate is too low. My observation has satisfied me that a well tilled field of grain land will produce, on the average, at least thirty bushels of prime wheat per acre, frequently running as high as forty-five bushels, and that the opening lands, when well tilled, are equally productive with the timbered lands of the state.

Not only is our soil well calculated for the raising of grain, but it will be found that no state in the Union is better adapted to *wool-growing and grazing* than ours. Experience will soon demonstrate the truth of this to the satisfaction of all.

Michigan is rich in its fisheries—in mines of copper, iron and coal —it abounds in salt, plaster, marl and lime. In its forests are found immense resources of wealth. Pine lumber, black walnut and cher-

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ry—staves and heading, are and will continue to be staples of export.

It is almost surrounded with navigable waters—and across its interior are extending railroads upon which our produce will find its way to a market. Still, many portions of our state, and many of our choicest agricultural lands have not yet been subdued by the axe and the plough. To develope our resources it is necessary that our land should be tilled. That object can be accomplished in no surer or more speedy manner than by raising the agricultural reputation of our state. There is none, or but very little waste land in our Peninsula. We have room for many thousands of the hardy pioneers who are yearly wending their way westward, and every consideration of public policy dictates the propriety of the encouragement of agriculture in a state situated like ours. True, we anticipate with certainty the time when our mines will be worked by a numerous population, when manufactories will be erected within our borders, whose products will rival those of older states—when our commerce will vie with that of any other upon the inland seas; yet we must despair of ultimate and complete success without agricultural improvement, and a more extended settlement of our territory by the industrious farmer. To that pursuit must we look, as the rock upon which to be erected the edifice of our permanent prosperity.

The importance, politically, socially and morally considered, of agriculture is well worthy of a passing notice. A nation of farmers can never be enslaved—a community engaged in tilling the soil offer no inducements to the invader. It is in the crowded marts of commerce—the close confines of manufacturing districts—the motely assembly of every grade and class of human beings within the walls of a populous city, that treason is engendered and crime stalks abroad. Those crowded sinks of vice are but the hot beds upon which spring up with rank luxuriance and grow into unnatural magnitude every vice which afflicts the human race. Wealth is there distributed with an unequal hand. The lordly owner of a palace and of untold wealth, riot in luxury and indolence by the side of the tenant of a miserable hovel, whose life is spent in a struggle against poverty, destitution, want and disease. There, tyranny may rear its horrid front, and the dungeon and the scaffold be its necessary attendants for the enforcement of its laws. Virtue has there a sickly growth,

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and amid all the temptations incident to an atmosphere poisoned by the breath of the licentious, the profligate and the vicious, it may seldom be found to pursue its way unmolested, or to come out of the fiery ordeal unscathed. Amid all the various incitements and allurements to sin and crime, religion is forgotten, or if remembered and respected, it is by comparatively few, and needs the fostering care of government to prevent its extinction. Perchance there may be some praise-worthy exceptions to this general rule, but in the main it will be found that the greatest despotism, the most vice and misery, and the least virtue and religion, are to be found in communities the least agricultural. On the other hand,

"————————The fall of Kings,
The rage of nations, and the crush of states,
Move not the man, who, from the world escaped,
In still retreats and flowery solitudes,
To nature's voice attends from month to month,
And day to day, through the revolving year;
Admiring, sees her in her every shape;
Feels all her sweet emotions at his heart;
Takes what she liberal gives, nor thinks of more."

Engaged in the cultivation of the soil, and the cares attendant upon carrying on a farm, the husbandman avoids the contagion of evil examples. Communities rise with the early dawn, and retire to rest as the shades of evening fall upon the landscape. There is no temptation to stray from the paths of virtue, and at the sound of the church-going bell on a Sabbath morn, they may be seen congregated together in the sincerity of adoration to that God whose rain falls alike upon the just and the unjust, who regulates the seasons, and rewards the toils of the husbandman.

The lovers of their country, for their country's sake, when danger threatens our institutions from without, or turbulence reigns within, we can rely upon the aid of such a community to resist every encroachment, and ward off every impending danger. Virtue, intelligence, and that religion which is disconnected with gorgeous pomp and show, animates and inspires them to be jealous of their privileges, and ready to defend, if needs be, their homes, rendered doubly dear by their position, independent, as it must ever comparatively be, of all the world beside.

In thus attributing to agriculture a degree of importance beyond

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that which attaches to other industrial pursuits, let me not be understood as detracting from the relative merits of any.

The learned professions, as they are called, are necessary to our improvement, comfort, and it may be to our happiness and existence in a highly civilized state; but of all such it may be said, in an eminent degree, that they are, in the main, either necessary evils arising from the condition of man, or tend simply to beautify and refine society. The mechanic arts are the natural and necessary auxilliaries of agriculture, and are indispensable to the advancement of civilization. From a low grade in the scale of society, the mechanic has arisen to a position equal to that which belongs to any other occupation, and justly so, for the lights of science have rendered him, not a mere machine to operate by prescribed rules, but the originator or inventor, or improver of all that is useful, and most that is ornamental in life. All trades, pursuits and occupations go to form the great whole of human society, and are so interwoven each with the other, that its frame-work would be weakened by the absence of any. It is not too much, however, to say, that the base of the whole superstructure is agriculture. In that pursuit must a large majority of our citizens be engaged, and to that, mainly, must we look for the permanent prosperity of our country. To that as the principal producing branch of industry and the real source of wealth, does the artisan, the merchant, the mariner and the professional man look for the compensation of his labors within his own sphere of action, and without it, we might in vain hope to avoid the miseries attendant upon a total destitution of all the necessaries of life.

As it is the most useful, so is it the most honorable—as an occupation of any that may be found within the range of human ambition. It has been said, "it is the most universal as well as the most ancient of arts, and requires the greater number of operators."

From the days of Adam until the present time it has been the chief source of wealth, and the principal means of existence to man. Other sources of wealth have indeed for a time added splendor to an empire, but like the glitter of Spanish prosperity, during the days of its transmarine conquests, and its acquisition of untold gold and boundless dominion, they have but dazzled to deceive. The prosperity of every nation which had not its foundation in the deep upturning of the furrow, and the careful culture of the soil, has been evan-

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escent and transitory, and has tended to weaken and enfeeble the people who have been led to despise the arts of agriculture. The pastoral simplicity of patriarchal days has given place to the science of modern husbandry. The rude implements of the ancients have been thrown aside for the manufactures of skilled artisans of our own day. The discoveries in geology, chemistry and natural philosophy, have lightened the labor, while they have added dignity and pleasure to an employment which in ruder times was one but little removed from that of the slave. The very formation of the globe we inhabit, our own physical organization, the necessity of food to our existence, the peculiar nature and productive results of the labor of the farmer, show conclusively to the reflecting mind, that no other occupation is so imperatively necessary, or so likely to conduce to health, long life and permanent prosperity.

In no age and no country have agricultural pursuits been deemed of a secondary order, save in those where at the same time existed in one form or other, arbitrary power.

We are too apt to laud the days of chivalry, and to attribute to the men of those times who were engaged in the profession of arms, all the virtues, without any of the vices of other ages. But the rule of the strong, and not the law of right there prevailed, and unsupported and unsustained by an intelligent race of agricultural men, despising as menial and condemning to ignorance and servitude the tillers of the soil, the governments of those ages could not withstand the scrutiny, or resist the struggles of those they oppressed, and they are now numbered among the things that have been. In those governments where now exists the greatest despotism, whether in the hands of an autocrat or an aristocracy, it will be found that the labors of the plowman and the artisan are considered the most servile, and whenever the time arrives that intelligence and a full appreciation of their relative strength and present condition prevails among them, they will shake off the yoke of the oppressor, and the palaces of nobles and the thrones of kings, will disappear before the irresistible progress of truth, and the immutable laws of natural right. Man will stand up in his native dignity, and the most ancient and honorable of all professions be recognized as the one best adapted to his wants and capacities. Too much importance has been attached, and too much comparative respectability has been attributed to those arts

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and professions in which there is the least physical labor; and many have turned from the employment most adapted by nature to our varied necessities, to seek for standing and character in other and less really honorable occupations. Upon this subject there has been a morbid public sentiment which has led even some of our very best farmers to endeavor to push their sons into other spheres in life, and into professions to which they are ill adapted. This is an evil, and is owing in a great measure to the fact that too many of our farmers are mere mechanical and not scientific ones. Those men who, devoting themselves to the study of agriculture as a science, have done so much to perfect and simplify the culture of the soil, are as yet comparatively few, and have not found means to enlighten the entire community of farmers.

The work is still in the incipient stages of its progress, and there are many to be found who, pursuing their vocation simply from the light of their own practical experience believe that it is one in which can be found little of the enjoyment and much of the drudgery of life. In their laudable anxiety to improve the condition of their families, they are induced to send their sons and daughters abroad, to seek other alliances than those of the farmer and other employments than those incident to a farm.

It is one of the principal objects of a society like this, to eradicate from the public mind, to however slight an extent it may exist, impressions like these, and to give a higher and more elevated tone of sentiment upon this subject, not only to the public generally, but especially to those more directly interested in the result.

Indeed the evil is already to a considerable extent remedied, and many now engaged in agricultural pursuits, appreciate the truth of the position, that of all the occupations which man is left at liberty to follow, none adds more dignity to the human character, more expands the mind, elevates moral sentiment, infuses a reverence for religion, enlarges the sphere of human usefulness, improves the physical energies of our nature, and gives permanency and stability to free institutions, than this.

It might indeed seem strange that an employment rendered necessary by the very laws of our nature, to our existence, should in any age have been considered servile, and clearly it cannot be so considered when viewed in its true light. Existing as it has

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since the world began, it has in many countries been looked upon as one of man's noblest vocations. The ancient Romans, in the palmy days of their republic, lauded and venerated the husbandman. In China, in Egypt, in Carthage and in Greece, husbandry was held in high estimation. It is perhaps, undeniable, that the permanent prosperity and immense resources of Great Britain had their foundation in a distant age, when the pursuits of agriculture were introduced and fostered by the Normans, and in its continued support in after years. As an evidence of their early attention to the growth of wool, it is asserted that the Spanish or merino sheep were originally derived from England. A national board of agriculture was established, of which it was said: "It made farmers residing in different parts of the kingdom acquainted with one another, and caused a rapid dissemination of knowledge amongst the whole profession. The art of agriculture was brought into fashion, old practices were amended, new ones introduced, and a degree of exertion called forth heretofore unexampled among agriculturists in this island."

In our own country the effects of agriculture in the improvement of our territory and the developement of our resources, is every where apparent. To it the north-western States owe their unprecedented growth and prosperity—and it is a fact well worthy of note, that the farmers of Michigan, in one year, by active exertions in putting in wheat, changed the balance of trade in our favor to the amount of two millions of dollars.

I allude to the close of the speculating era within our recollection, which threatened to overturn the regular business of life. The interior of our State had been rapidly filling with an enterprising population, and the increase was so great that we were obliged to import, in breadstuffs alone, to the amount of about a million dollars. The result of one year's good husbandry, changed this to an export the subsequent year of the same amount of surplus in the article of wheat alone. This was after the illusion of a speculating mania had passed away, leaving in too many cases, despondency and ruin in its train, and men, restored to their sober reason, changed their habits of speculation to the more dignified occupation of following the plough.

There is, in the experience of those very times, a lesson which

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should not go unheeded, and which should teach us that the greatest safety to nations, communities and individuals lies in following those more regular and legitimate pursuits to which the finger of Providence seems to point us with unerring certainty. Of this great truth the wrecks of fortunes and of hopes, instances of which are familiar to us all, are sufficient to prevent the supposition, that within our day and generation the sad example will be forgotten. The gains of honest industry will accumulate and endure, while those of mere speculation will leave their possessor the more wretched from the contrast, when his illusive fantasy shall have passed away.

Strange then, indeed, that man should be led to despise the pursuit which, of all others, seems best adapted to his wants, his comforts and enjoyments. When the husbandman's head is laid upon his pillow, his slumbers are soothed with the reflection that the God of nature, during the hours of repose, is directing his crops toward that fullness of maturity which will prepare them for the harvest. When he surveys his broad fields of grain, his luxuriant meadows, his thriving stock, the orchard of his own planting, nursed and tended by his own hand, groaning beneath its superabundant weight of fruit pleasing to the eye and tempting to the taste, what feeling of pride, what glow of pleasure, what aspirations to Him whose bounteous hand has regulated the seasons, arise in his bosom—and who of all this busy world, in whatever sphere of life, can find in his heart any but feelings of admiration for that occupation which confers such blessings as these upon its devotees.

Look for a moment at the domestic circle of the husbandman. There are no pale, sickly looking children, whose every breath through life has been tainted by the contagion arising from the confined walls and heated and illy ventilated rooms of a populous city, but the rosy hue of health has added bloom to the cheeks of that young family, and all the physical energies of all their nature are maturing under the bright canopy of heaven and the pure air of a country life. But this is not all—other and more beautifying arts have adorned his dwelling and adjacent grounds. The poetry of pastoral life, the refinement of improved and cultivated minds are there. The hand of the fairer portion of our race is visible in the order and symetry with which each flower and shrub are disposed to please the eye and gratify the taste. The handmaids of agriculture

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horticulture and floriculture are superintended and perfected by those without whose smiles the garden of the world would indeed be but a desert waste. The wife and mother, not forgetting the due execution of her daily round of household cares—not neglecting the spinning wheel or weaving loom, yet with the assistance of a daughter, perchance just budding into womanhood, whose mind has been freely stored with scientific and practical knowledge of botany and its auxiliaries, adds beauty to the landscape, and comfort and elegance to the residence of the husbandman.

What more tends to captivate and enchain the imagination, and excite the admiration of the traveller, than the luxuriant gardens, the splendid display of shrubs and flowers, the gravelled walks, the neatly trimmed borders, the graceful slope of the compact lawn, the soothing shade of vines and ornamental trees, among whose branches the lark sings at early dawn, and retires to rest at eventide, which are to be seen wherever a cultivated female taste has been displayed in adding something of the poetry to much of the reality of a farmer's life. And if perchance, in scenes like this, a youthful follower of Ceres, of good expectations and unblemished character, were to find favor in the eyes of the handmaid of Flora, the bright hopes of a cloudless future would transport their minds, and

> "———What then would be the world to them,
> Its pomp, its pleasure, and its nonsense all,
> Who in each other clasp whatever fair
> High fancy forms, and lavish hearts can wish?"

Unlike the devotee of fashion in a crowded town, the farmer's daughters are blessed with health, contentment and peace; and to them, almost as much as to their husbands and lovers, are we to look for aid in placing agriculture upon that eminence to which it is destined to rise. May the fair daughters of our State seek no brighter wreath than that which will be awarded them, and to which they will be justly entitled, by the exhibition of their exquisite skill, taste and refinement, in the delightful and invigorating employments of horticulture and floriculture.

The periodical return of the seasons, brings to the farmer, each its peculiar round of duty, of labor and of leisure. In seed-time he is provident of every moment, well knowing that only he who sows

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can reap. But there are many portions of the year when there is ample leisure for mental improvement and cultivation, when the intelligence obtained through the press, and the developments of science, will come in aid of the practical knowledge obtained upon the farm, when the whole range of literature and the arts will be open for his study and amusement, and the refinement of society, of reading, and of mental discipline will give ornament and polish to the knowledge acquired by experience and contact with the world.

Perhaps there is no position better adapted than this, in the intervals of business, to the improvement of the man of a refined literary taste, or in which men may become more thoroughly versed in the wide range of general literature; and surely, there is none which tends more effectually to elevate and refine the mind, to lift the soul from the contemplation of the scenes of nature; of the broad plain, the gentle rill, the forest depth, and the luxuriant harvest, up to the Author of all. Proud may he be, whose days are passed in scenes like these; whose conscience is harrowed up by no feeling of regret at the evil deeds of an ill spent life.

We are apt to look upon the monuments of art, the glitter of wealth, the splendors of architecture, and the varied and ever-varying scenes of this world's bustle, without understanding what has given an existence to the one, or is the main spring of action to the other. The sea is whitened with the sails of our vessels richly freighted for foreign climes, our commerce is as extended as earth's remotest limits; and our merchant princes, and our manufacturers are amassing wealth with each new enterprize, and from each new investment. Every wind that blows brings home the product of other regions, or bears away the fruits of the labor, or the produce of the soil of our country. Who cannot perceive, that without agriculture, the efforts of the manufacturer, the mariner and the merchant would be utterly in vain. It is the husbandman who furnishes them the products of the earth for manufacture and for exportation, who furnishes the means of sustaining life itself, and who takes in return the products of their skill, or the merchandize of a distant market.

The modest spire of the village, the dwelling of the mechanic, the merchant and the professional man, the places of business or amusement, the public buildings, the roads and bridges, the railroads and thoroughfares of our country, by whom are they erected and sustain-

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ed? All these are but the fruits of the agriculturist, the *producer*, and without his industry how signally would all others fail of support. It is he who has brought all the improvements of our State to their present heighth, whose wheat has built mills, churches and villages, whose enterprize has opened avenues to markets, whose produce sustains them, giving life and energy to every pursuit, and making "the wilderness to bud and blossom as the rose."

Were it not for this chief source and fountain-head of our nation's wealth, no flourishing cities would have arisen within our borders; no splendid steamers would grace the broad waters of our inland seas, or our mighty rivers; the steam engine with its long train of freight cars would never have traversed the iron road across our peninsula. The only settlements within our own immediate borders, would have been upon the margin of the lakes, and our only population be confined to a military station, or perchance a small fishing or fur trading establishment.

Instead of the busy hum of industry, even now surrounding the Capital of Michigan, the foot of no white man would have as yet ventured to intrude upon the solitudes of the dark forest, which, less than two years since, held silent and undisputed sway upon the very spot where we are now assembled. This is not fancy. It is the conclusion irresistably to be drawn from the experience of the past, and nothing is more true, than that without agriculture, man would be but as the savage of the wilderness, living in caves, or rude huts, seeking for his food but the natural products of the earth or of the animal kingdom. Yet, by this most ancient and honorable art, he is raised to a heighth of civilization, of mental and moral refinement, of social enjoyment, of luxury and ease, of which he is justly proud, but the great cause of which is too often forgotten, or if remembered, it is but to be despised.

This should not be, but giving to every other industrial pursuit (and all are necessary to our well-being,) its due meed of praise, it should ever be borne in mind, that for the institutions under which we live, for the advantages, civil and religious, that we enjoy, for the prosperity of our country at large, for our facilities of intercourse, our schools, our benevolent institutions, our towns, our cities, our commerce, and our all of social and political advance-

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ment, we are mainly indebted to the agricultural pursuits of the Union.

Believing this, if we desire to perpetuate for the benefit of those who are to succeed us, the blessings we enjoy, to erect for ourselves and for after ages, the most enduring superstructure of a free government, beneficent laws and institutions, let us unite, one and all, in fostering, encouraging and promoting by every means in our power, the improvement of our system of agriculture, knowing that upon that for its base, and upon that alone, can our superstructure securely rest.

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AN ACT to incorporate the Michigan State Agricultural Society.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan,* That all persons who now are, or who may hereafter become associated for the purposes of this act, are hereby constituted a body corporate by the name of the "Michigan State Agricultural Society," for the purpose of promoting the improvement of agriculture, and its kindred arts.

Sec. 2. For the purposes aforesaid, the society shall possess the general powers and privileges, and be subject to the general liabilities contained in chapter 55, title 10 of the revised statutes of 1846, so far as the same may be applicable and have not been modified or repealed; but the real and personal estate which the said society shall be authorized to take, hold, and coevey, over and above its scientific and agricultural collections, shall not, at any time, exceed in amount the value of twenty thousand dollars.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the Michigan State Agricultural Society to transmit to the President of the Senate, for the use of the Legislature, in the month of January, annually, a report and statement of its proceedings, specifying the nature of the enconragement proposed by it, and the object for which, and persons to whom premiums have been awarded; embracing also such accurate details of the modes of cultivation, of keeping stock, and of other important incidents, as will acquaint farmers and others with the precise manner in which the valuable results recorded can be again obtained; and presenting such other matter as the society may judge most useful in promoting a greater and more general progress in practical agriculture.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 2, 1849.

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AN ACT in aid of the Michigan State Agricultural Society.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan,* That when the Treasurer of the Michigan State Agricultural Society shall make and subscribe an affidavit of the fact that such society has raised the sum of four hundred dollars by voluntary subscriptions, or by fees for memberships, and shall present the same to the Auditor General, it shall be the duty of the Auditor General to draw his warrant on the Treasurer, for a like sum of four hundred dollars, to be paid to the said Treasurer of the Michigan State Agricultural Society, at least ten days prior to the time which shall be appointed for the first annual meeting and fair of said society, and a like appropriation is hereby made to be paid in like manner and upon the same conditions, during each year for a term of five years, including the year now present.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of such officers of the Michigan State Agricultural Society, as it may elect for that purpose, annually to regulate and award premiums on such articles, productions and improvements as they may deem best calculated to promote the agricultural and household manufacturing interests of the State, having special reference to the most economical or profitable mode of competition in raising the crop or stock, or in the fabrication of the article offered: *Provided always,* That before any premium shall be delivered, the person claiming the same, or to whom the same shall be awarded, shall deliver to the President of the society, in writing, an accurate statement and description verified in such manner as the officers aforesaid may direct, of the character of the soil, and the process of preparing it, including the quantity of manure applied in raising the crop, or the kind and quantity of food in feeding the animal, as the case may be; also, the kind and cost of labor employed, and the total expense and total product of the crop, or the increase in value of the animal, with a view of showing accurately, the resulting profit.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 31, 1849.

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Report of the Executive Committee.

To the President of the Senate:

In compliance with the requirements of Article eight of the Constitution of the Michigan State Agricultural Society, the Executive Committee herewith transmit, for the use of the Legislature, a report of the transactions of the Society for the year 1849.

This being the first year of the organization, the Executive Committee have labored under great disadvantages; for at the time of their meeting in May last to make arrangements for a Fair, the Society had no funds, and but eighty-five members; and at that time, the prospect of raising a sufficient amount of funds in season to secure the amount ($400 00) appropriated by the State, upon certain conditions, appeared exceedingly dubious. However, not having the fear of poverty before their eyes, the committee resolved to hold a Fair on the 25th, 26th and 27th days of September; and appropriated the sum of one thousand dollars, to be paid in premiums to the exhibitors of the best articles at the Fair.

They also resolved to hold the Fair at Detroit, provided the citizens would raise the sum of five hundred dollars for the purpose of defraying the local expenses. To this call the citizens of Detroit cheerfully responded; and, as the report of the Treasurer will show, the amount raised by them exceeded the amount called for by the committee. Yet, in consequence of the interest manifested by the friends of the Society, the committee were obliged to make much more extensive arrangements for the accommodation of the Fair than was at first anticipated; therefore the amount raised by the citizens of Detroit fell short of the necessary local expenses. The balance was drawn from the treaasury of the Society, which at the close of the Fair was found to be amply sufficient to meet all its liabilities.

The committee would also state that, in consequence of people

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generally not understanding fully the necessity of giving full statements of the stock or other articles exhibited by them at the Fair, the reports of the Examining Committees are not so full as we hope and trust they will be the coming year.

The number of entries of	Bulls was	28
	Cows,	32
	Calves,	19
	Working Oxen,	7 yoke.
	Fat Cattle,	1 yoke.
	Stallions,	35
	Breeding Mares,	20
	Geldings and matched Horses,	30
	Several Colts,	
	Sheep,	20
	Swine,	4
	Goats, Mules, Poneys and Dogs,	5
	Fowls,	7
	Farm Implements,	44
	Plowing Match,	5
	Butter,	14
	Cheese,	4
	Bread,	3
	Honey,	6
	Sugar,	1
	Domestic Manufactures,	22
	Needle, Shell and Wax Work,	86
	Fine Arts,	7
	Apples,	17
	Pears,	5
	Peaches,	10
	Nectarines,	1
	Plumbs,	3
	Quinces,	8
	Grapes,	11
	Flowers,	15
	Vegetables,	34

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The number of entries of Field Crops, 34

Miscellaneous articles, 85

For the Executive Committee,

J. C. HOLMES,

Sec'y M. S. Ag. Soc.

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Proceedings of the Executive Meeting, May 22d, 1849.

Meeting of the Executive Committee at Detroit, May 22d, 1849, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

PRESENT—The President, His Excellency Gov. Ransom, Dort, Redfield, Gibbons, Thomas, Hubbard. Mr. Hubbard was appointed Secretary pro tem. in the absence of the Recording Secretary.

Resolved, That a committee of two be appointed to correspond with the directors of the rail road companies, to ascertain on what terms persons, and produce intended for exhibition, may be transported to and from the place of the Annual Fair of the Society.

Messrs. Redfield and Hubbard were appointed such committee.

Adjourned to 7½ o'clock, P. M.

7½ o'clock, P. M.

The Committee met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT—The President, His Excellency Gov. Ransom, Dort, Gibbons, Redfield, Thomas, Hubbard, Holmes.

Resolved, That the Society's first Annual Fair be held on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 25th, 26th and 27th of September, 1849.

Resolved, That the Committee appropriate the sum of one thousand dollars, to be awarded as premiums at the Fair to be held on the 25th, 26th and 27th September.

Resolved, That the Society's Fair for 1849 be held in the city of Detroit, provided the Committee receive sufficient assurance that the local expenses of said Fair will be paid by the citizens of Detroit. If not, then at such place on the line of the Michigan Central Rail Road as will raise a sum sufficient to defray said expenses; not to exceed five hundred dollars.

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Messrs. Redfield, Dort and Thomas were appointed a committee to report a premium list for the Annual Fair to be held in September next.

The President, Gibbons and Hubbard were appointed a committee to report a list of Judges for the first Annual Fair.

Bela Hubbard, Esq., was, in accordance with the last clause of section 6 of the Constitution, appointed Chairman pro tem. of the Executive Committee.

Resolved, That the Chairman and Recording Secretary be authorized to make all contracts for the use of grounds, for the use or purchase of lumber, for the erection of fences and buildings, and to do and perform all other acts required to be done, preparatory to the Annual Fair, to be held in September next.

Mr. Redfield, from the Committee appointed to correspond with the Superintendents of the several rail roads, reported: That they had attended to that duty, and Mr. Brooks, of the Central rail road, will take stock and articles intended for exhibition to and from the Annual Fair, to be held next September, at one quarter the usual charge. And persons attending the Fair will be taken at one half the usual rates. The Superintendent of the Pontiac rail road did not give a decided answer, but would be liberal in his charges.

LIST OF PREMIUMS,

To be awarded at the first Fair of the Michigan State Agricultural Society, to be held at —— on the 25th, 26th and 27th days of September, 1849:

PREMIUM ON CATTLE.

Best Durham Bull, 2 years old and over,				$10
Second do	do	do		5
Best Devan	do	do		10
Second do	do	do		5
Best Native	do	do		10
Second do	do	do		5
Best ———	do	do	without distinction of breed except those above named,	10
Second do	do	do	do	7
Third do	do	do	do	4

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Best Milch Cow,	$8
Second do	5
Third do	3

Working Oxen.

Best Yoke of Working Oxen,	10
Second do do do	6
Third do do do	3

Fat Cattle.

Best four year old or upwards,	10
Second do do	7
Third do do	4

Applicants for premiums on fat cattle must furnish particular statements of the manner of feeding, and kind, quality and cost of food, and all the expenses connected with the fattening.

Fed on hay or grass alone, (after one year old,)

Best four year old,	$10
Second do	7
Third do	4

HORSES.

For all Work.

Best Stallion over four years old,	15
Second do do	10
Third do do	5

Draught Horses.

Best Stallion over four years old,	10
Second do do	7
Third do do	4

Breeding Mares.

Best brood Mare four years old and upwards,	10
Second do do	7
Third do do	4

Three year old Colts.

Best three year old Colt,	10
Second do do	7
Third do do	4

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SHEEP.

Long Wooled.

Best Buck over 18 months old,	$5	
Second do do	2	50
Best pen of 5 Ewes 2 years old or over,	10	
Second do do do	5	

Middle Wooled.

Best Buck over 18 months old,	5	
Second do do do	2	50
Best pen of 5 Ewes 2 years or over,	10	
Second do do do	5	

This class includes South Down, Norfolk, Native, &c.

Merinos and their grades.

Best Buck over 18 months,	5	
Second do do	2	50
Best pen of 5 Ewes 2 years old or over,	10	
Second do do do	5	

Includes Merinos whether pure or mixed blood.

Saxons and their grades.

Best Buck over 18 months,	5	
Second do do	2	50
Best pen of 5 Ewes, 2 or over,	10	
Second do do	5	

Includes Saxons whether pure or mixed blood.

SWINE.

Best Boar over one year old,	6
Second do do do	3
Best breeding Sow over 18 months old,	6
Second do do	3
Best lot of Pigs, not less than four and under ten months,	4
Second do do do do	2

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Best plow for general purposes,	10
do stiff soils,	5
do light sandy soil,	5
subsoil plow,	5

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Best side-hill plow,	$5
steel plow for mucky soil,	5
farm wagon,	5
reaping machine,	5
mowing do	5
grain cradle,	3
horse power for general purposes,	10
thrashing machine	10
clover seed hulling machine,	8
harrow,	3
field roller,	3
corn cultivator,	3
wheat drill,	3
cultivator,	3
grain rake,	3
horse rake,	3
corn and turnip planters or drills,	3
fanning mill,	3
corn sheller,	3
straw and hay cutters,	3
vegetable root cutter,	3
portable saw-mill for farm, for wood and for farm use,	3
churn,	2
cheese-press,	2
bee-hive,	2
hay rigging,	2
six hand rakes,	1
twelve corn brooms,	1
gate for farm purposes,	3
Best and most numerous collection of agricultural implements manufactured in the State of Michigan,	5

Persons presenting Agricultural Implements, or articles of Mechanical ingenuity and utility, are requested to furnish the Secretary with a particular description of the article, the price, and the place where it can be had.

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PLOWING MATCH.

With Horses.

First premium,	$10
Second do	5

With Oxen.

First premium,	10
Second do	5

BUTTER.

Best lot of ten pounds in rolls,	5
lot of not less than fifty pounds in tubs or firkins	5

CHEESE.

Best cheese one year old and over,	5
do under one year,	5

BREAD.

Best six loaves,	2

HONEY.

Best ten pounds,	4
Second do	2

The honey to be taken up without destroying the bees; kind of hive to be described.

SUGAR.

Best ten pounds maple sugar,	$3
Second do do do	2

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Best pair of woolen blankets,	3
Second do do do	2
Best ten yards white flannel,	3
Second do do do	2
Best ten yards woolen cloth,	3
Second do do do	2
Best ten yards woolen carpet,	3
Second do do do	2
Best ten yards tow cloth,	3
Second do do do	2
Best ten yards rag carpet,	3
Second do do do	2

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Best pair knit woolen stockings,	$2
Second do do do	1
Best pound linen sewing thread,	2
Second do do do	1

NEEDLE, SHELL AND WAX WORK.

Best ornamental needle work,	2
ottoman cover,	2
table cover,	2
group of flowers,	2
variety of worsted work,	2
woolen shawl,	2
worked quilt,	2
white quilt,	2
silk patch work quilt,	2
silk bonnet,	2
straw bonnet,	2
straw hat,	2
lace cape,	2
ornamental shell work,	2
specimen of wax flowers,	2

Discretionary premiums to be awarded for articles of merit not included in the above list.

PAINTINGS AND DRAWINGS.

Best specimen of animal painting in oil by Michigan artist,	$2
specimen in water colors by Michigan artist,	2
specimen cattle drawing by Michigan artist,	2
drawing of show grounds for society,	2

FRUITS.

Best and greatest number of varieties of good table apples not less than 3 of each variety,	$5
Second do do do	3
Best variety of table apples not less than 6,	3
Second do do	1
Best 6 winter varieties of table apples not less than 3 of each variety,	3
Second do do do	2

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Best fall seedling apple for all purposes, with description of tree, and history of its origin, not less than 12 specimens to be exhibited,	$3
Second do do do	2
Best and greatest number of varieties of good pears, not less than three of each variety, named and labelled,	3
Second do do do	2

PEACHES.

Best six varieties of peaches, not less than 3 of each,	3
Second do do do	2
Best 12 peaches,	2
Second do	1
Best seedling variety 6 specimens,	2
Second do do	1

PLUMS.

Best collection,	3
Second do	2

NECTARINES.

Best collection,	3
Second do	2

APRICOTS.

Best collection,	3
Second do	2

QUINCES.

Best 12 quinces of any variety,	3
Second do do do	2

GRAPES.

Best and most extensive collection of native grapes grown in open air,	3
Second do do do	2
Best single variety of native grapes,	2
3 varieties of foreign grapes grown in open air,	2
Second do do do	1
Best single variety,	1
Second best single variety of native grapes,	1

FLOWERS.

Best and greatest variety cut flowers,	2

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Best and greatest variety indigenous flowers,	$2
and greatest variety of dahlias,	2
10 dissimilar blooms,	1
5 dissimilar roses in pots,	2
collection green house plants owned by one person,	2
floral design,	2
round boquet,	1
flat boquet,	1

VEGETABLES.

6 best stalks celery,	2
3 best heads cauliflower,	1
3 best heads brocoli,	1
12 best white table turnips,	1
6 best blood beets,	1
6 best parsnips,	1
12 best onions,	1
3 best heads cabbage,	1
12 best tomatoes,	1
2 best purple egg plants,	1
12 best sweet potatoes,	1
Best ½ peck Lima beans,	1
Best bunch double parsley,	1
3 best squashes,	1
Largest pumpkin,	1
Best and greatest variety of vegetables,	3
Best variety of seedling potatoes,	1

FIELD CROPS.

Best crop wheat, not less than 2 acres,	10
Second do do do	5
Best crop Indian corn, not less than 2 acres,	5
Second do do do do	3
Best crop oats do do	5
Second do do do	3
Best crop barley, do do	5
Second do do do	3
Best crop rye, do do	5

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Second best crop rye, not less than 2 acres,	$3
Best crop potatoes, free from rot, not less than one acre,	5
Second do do do do	3
Best crop ruta bags, not less than one acre, — lb. to the bushel,	3
Second do do do do do do	2
Best crop carrots, not less than ¼ of an acre,	3
Second do do do	2
Best acre broom corn,	3
Second do do	2
Best acre clover seed,	3
Second do do	2
Best sample winter wheat not less than 1 bushel,	5
sample spring wheat not less than 1 bushel,	3
sample flour not less than 1 barrel,	5
sample corn not less than 1 bushel,	3
sample oats not less than 1 bushel,	2

Discretionary premiums to be awarded for articles of merit not included in the above list.

Best essay upon the culture of wheat,	$10
Best essay upon any other agricultural subject,	10

Persons intending to exhibit stock are requested to notify the Secretary previous to the 1st of September, that sufficient preparations may be made for their accommodation. Feed for stock will be furnished by the committee.

The following judges were appointed for the Fair to be held the 25th, 26th and 27th of September, 1849:

Horses—Charles E. Stuart, Kalamazoo county; Phineas White, Lapeer; Walter Wright, Lenawee.

Cattle—Lewis F. Allen, Buffalo, N. Y.; Ammon Brown, Wayne county, Michigan; Sunderland G. Patterson, Calhoun.

Sheep—T. C. Peters, Buffalo, N. Y.; K. S. Bingham, Livingston county, Mich.; John F. Gilkey, Kalamazoo.

Swine—Henry Y. Slaymaker, Cincinnati, Ohio; O. M. Rood, Lenawee county, Michigan; Linus Coon, Oakland.

Plows and plowing—Charles P. Bush, Ingham county; Jacob Summers, Macomb; Cyrus Brown, Cass.

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Farm Implements—Henry L. Ellsworth, Lafayette, Indiana; David Thompson, Wayne county, Mich.; Dew Crippin, Branch.

Domestic Manufactures—John R. Kellogg, Allegan county; Henry R. Williams, Kent; David Godfroy, Washtenaw.

Butter and Cheese—Austin Wales, Wayne county; Leander Sackett, Monroe; Warren Gilbert, Lenawee.

Grain and Flour—Michael Shoemaker, Jackson county; John P. Cook, Hillsdale; A. B. Matthews, Oakland.

Fruits and Flowers—George Duffield, Wayne county; James Dougall, Amherstburgh, C. W.; Joseph R. Williams, St. Joseph.

Vegetables—John McKinney, Van Buren county; A. C. Stewart, Berrien; D. Northrup, St. Clair.

Miscellaneous Articles—Edwin M. Cust, Livingston county; Jacob Beson, Berrien; John Bowne, Barry.

Agricultural Essays—John D. Peirce, Calhoun county; Charles Noble, Monroe; Charles A. Loomis, St. Clair.

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Proceedings at the First Annual Fair.

ARTICLES EXHIBITED.

CATTLE.

T. S. Sprague, Detroit, Native Bull and Heifer.
Ambrose Burr, Plymouth, " do
F. V. Smith, Coldwater, Devon do
R. B. Perry, Grand Blanc, " do
G. Zufelt, Richfield, " do
S. S. Hart, China, Durham do
Ira Phillips, Armada, " do
Harvey Seeley, Pontiac, " do
O. B. Blackmar, Moscow, Devon do
E. N. Davenport, Saginaw, 1 four years old, and 1 two years old Durham Bull.
Chas. C. Fitzhugh, " 1 " do
Wirt Dexter, Dexter, 1 four and 1 two years old Durham Bulls.
Charles Dickey, Marshall, Durham & Holderness Bull.
John Thomas, Oxford, Devon do
Gannett Ramsdell, Plymouth, Durham do
Joseph D. Baldwin, Ann Arbor, Devon do
A. S. & L. Brooks, Novi, Native do
James Dougall, Amherstburg, C. W., Ayrshire do
Isaac Askew, " C. W., 2 Durham do
Col. John Prince, " C. W., 1 Ayrshire, and 1 Ayrshire and Durham do
W. W. James, Farmington, 2 " do
L. J. Thompson, Spring Arbor, 1 5 years old do

Cows.

Heman Castle, Royal Oak, part Devon, Red Cow, 4 years old.

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E. J. Patterson, Plymouth,	Durham Cow,	3	years	old.
F. V. Smith, Coldwater,	Devon "	6	"	"
do do	" Heifer,	2	"	"
Chas. Bissell, Springwells,	Durham Cow,	5	"	"
S. S. Hart, China,	" "	2	"	"
Cyrus Fuller, Livonia,	Half " "	12	"	"
O. B. Blackmar, Moscow,	Two Heifers,	2	"	"
Benj. G. Stimson, Detroit,	Durham Cow,	4	"	"
Asa H. Otis, Greenfield,	4 Native Cows.			
do do	3 Heifers, each	3	"	"
do do	3 do "	2	"	"
F. E. Eldred, Detroit,	Devon Cow.			
do do	Herfordshire "	7	"	"
B. G. Barker, Plymouth,	Native Heifer,	3	"	"
do do	1 Cow,			
John Norvill, Detroit,	1 "	8	"	"
Jas. Dougall, Amherstburg, C. W.,	3 Ayrshire "			
John Hamilton, " "	Heifer	2	"	"
John Patton, Anderton, "	Durham Cow,			
Col. J. Prince, Sandwich "	2 " Heifers,	2½	"	"
M. Cochois, Hamtramck,	Durham Cow,	5	"	"
W. S. Driggs, Detroit,	1 Heifer,	3	"	"
M. Birchell, Springwells,	White Cow.			

Calves.

Heman Castle, Royal Oak,	Calf,	4 mo.	10 days	old.
E. J. Patterson, Plymouth,	Durham "			
F. V. Smith, Coldwater,	2 Devon Calves.			
S. S. Hart, China,	1 Durham Calf,	5 mo.	old.	
David Thompson, Detroit,	2 Red Heifer Calves, Native,	6 and 16 mo.	old.	
Asa H. Otis, Greenfield,	1 Heifer Calf	1 yr.	"	
F. E. Eldred, Detroit,	Devon " and 1 Heifer "	1 yr.	old.	
A. S. & L. Brooks, Novi,	1 Bull Calf, Red Rover,	4 mo.	"	
do do	1 Heifer " " "	5	"	"
B. G. Barker, Plymouth,	1 Bull " Durham,	6½	"	"

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B. G. Barker, Plymouth, 1 Heifer Calf, Durham, 6½ mo. old.
Isaac Askew, Amherstburg, C. W., 1 Durham Calf.
John Patton, Anderton, C. W., Durham Heifer "
J. A. Austin, Plymouth, 1 pr. twin Brindle Calves, 5½ mo. old.
W. S. Driggs, Detroit, 1 Calf, 1 yr. "

Working Oxen.

Jacob Westfall, Plymouth,	1	yoke	working	Oxen,	11	years	old.
Luman Fuller, Milford,	1	"	Red	"	"	8	" "
Gannet Ramsdell, Plymouth,	1	"	"	"	"	10	" "
Asa H. Otis, Greenfield,	1	"	"	"	"	7	" "
Chas. E. Stuart, Kalamazoo,	1	"		"	"	5	" "
M. Cochois, Hamtramck,	1	"		"	"	12	" "
J. R. Monroe, Lawrence,	1	"		"	"	6	" "
W. B. Ledyard, Plymouth,	1	"		"	"		

Fat Cattle.

Jacob Westfall, Plymouth, 1 yoke Fat Cattle, 4 years old.

HORSES.

Ira Phillips, Troy,		Stallion,	3	years	old,	Native.
L. H. Merritt, Niles,	bay	"	3	"	"	Grand Sultan.
E. Z. Derbyshire, Wheatland,	bay	"	3	"	"	Archer Boy.
Geo. W. Deming, Milford,	bay	"	4	"	"	
Luman Fuller, Milford,		"	4	"	"	
F. Kies, Moscow,	bay	"	5	"	"	Young Morgan.
Thos. C. Sheldon, Detroit,	"	"	8	"	"	Peacock.
Amos Hoag, Adrian,	"	"	12	"	"	Turk.
J. C. Huntington, Cassopolis,	black	"	5	"	"	Defiance, native.
Robert Ferguson, Almont,	Black	"	7	"	"	Young Sampson.

E. B. Taylor, Howell, 2 working Horses, 8 and 9 years old.
John Allen, Plymouth, Roman Colt, 3 years old.
A. B. Peterson, Scio, Stallion, Brag Trotter.
do do 1 Colt, 1 year old.
Russell Ketchum, Livonia, Stallion, 3 years old.
Henry Bergee, Waterford, 1 pr. matched Horses, 5 and 6 years old.
John Sweet, Redford, Stallion, 2 years old, Billy Duroc.
Joseph Hawley, Troy, black do 9 " Paul Jones.

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F. H. Stevens, Detroit, 1 pr. bay Geldings, 5 and 6 years old.
Joseph Tireman, Greenfield, draft Horse.
John L. Brownell, Farmington, bay Stallion, 7 years old, Jim Hickory.
John Leonard, Greenfield, " 2 " Gold Wire.
Asa Otis, do " " 3 " Giant.
do do Colt 2 "
Heman Castle, Royal Oak, Gelding, 3 "
George Chamberlain, Redford, Stallion, 3 " Young Zack.
B. D. Brown, Detroit, " 6 " Young Highlander.
H. F. W. Putman, Detroit, Colt, 3 " Young Eclipse.
Lewis Stickney, Bloomfield, gray Stallion, 4 "
E. A. Brownell, Metamora, " 2 " Florazelle.
John Chester, Detroit, gray Gelding, 7 "
D. C. Waterman, Lyon, brown Stallion, 6 " Cherokee.
Chas. H. Coggshall, do bay do 5 " Oakland.
P. W. Phillips, La Grange, sorrel do 10 " Ivenhoe.
Col. J. Prince, Sandwich, C. W., pr. matched Geldings, 8–9 years old.
J. Goodell, Superior, " bay Colts 3 do
Wm. Brewer, Niles, bay Stallion, 3 years old, Martin.
Peabody Cook, do cream " 7 " Copper Bottom.
J. A. Austin, Plymouth, bay Gelding, 6 years old.
John Jewett, Detroit, chestnut Poney, 5 "
O. B. Blackmar, Moscow, pr. black working Horses.
J. H. Murray, Farmington, Stallion, 7 years old, Berrien.
D. McGilvra, Lansing, pr. draught Horses.
M. Watson, Detroit, " " "
C. A. Green, Oakland, Gelding, 4 years old.
John Valentine, Troy, Stallion, 6 " Fox Hunter.
C. S. Goodrich, jr., Ann Arbor, 2 black Stallions, 3 and 7 years old.
J. W. McCormick, Superior, sorrel Horse, 4 "
H. F. W. Palmer, Detroit, bay Stallion, 4 years old, Eclipse.
Col. J. B. Grayson, do Mexican Pony.
C. P. Bush, Lansing, pr. bay Geldings, 5 years old.
John H. Black, Springwells, 2 Colts, 2 "
A. Beach, do black Gelding, 6 years old.
J. A. Barker, Detroit, Gelding.

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J. A. Peck, Pontiac, pr. Horses.

H. Newton, Avon, pr. matched Colts.

Breeding Mares.

Heman Castle, Royal Oak,		Mare and Colt.		
D. Blackmar, Plymouth,	bay	"	"	
Joseph Tireman, Greenfield,		"	8 years old.	
John L. Brownell, Farmington,		"	9	"
do do		Colt, 6 months old.		
A. R. Defranc, Detroit, dun colored Mare, 7 years old.				
Edward Martin, Springwells,	bay	"		
David French, Detroit,	sorrel	"	4	"
A. S. & L. Brooks, Novi,	"	"	4	"
W. F. Bramble, Plymouth,		"	12	"
do do	Colt,		2	"
John Miller, do	mare do		2	"
Rufus Nutting, jr., Romeo,	sorrel	Mare,	6	"
Wm. Maiden, Redford,		"	2	"
Adam Read, Nankin,	iron-grey	"	3	"
Fred. B. Sibley, Detroit,	chestnut	"	7	"
J. A. Austin, Plymouth,	bay	"	6	"
Benjamin Smith, do	"	"	8	"
J. G. Watson, Detroit,	"	"		
Eben Prentis, do	"	"		
Charles Sly, Bloomfield,	"	"	4	"
Theodore Martin, Grosse Point,	sorrel	"	8	"
do do	Colt,		2	"

SHEEP.

Francis Hardy, Osceola,	32 Merino Bucks.
Heman Castle, Royal Oak,	Saxon " 3 years old.
do do	buck Lamb, ½ Saxon, 5 months old.
William G. Gilkey, Richland,	Merino Buck, 4 years old.
do do	Merino and Saxon Buck, 16 mo. "
do do	6 Saxony Ewes.
George D. Bryant, Addison county, Vermont,	50 Merino Sheep.
Calvin Akin, Avon,	5 Merino Ewes.
do do	5 " Bucks.
O. B. Blackmar, Moscow,	6 " "

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C. A. Lewis, Addison, Vermont, 8 Merino Bucks.
John Kirk, Dearborn, Southdown "
James Dougall, Amherstburgh, C. W., Merino "
M. & A. L. Bingham, Cornwall, Vt., imported "
do do do 2 Ewes.
do do do 2 " Lambs.
do do do 10 buck Lambs, French Merino.
do 26 yearling Bucks, ½ bl'd French Merino, and ½ bl'd Pauler.
do 15 " Ewes, " " " " "
do 37 Lambs from last named Ewes.
William Ten Eyck, Dearborn, 3 Merino Bucks.
do do 5 " Ewes.
Chester Pratt, Bridport, Vt., French Merino Buck, 2 years old.
do do do 3 Bucks, ½ blood Fr. Mer. & ½ Pauler.
do do do 7 " full blood Pauler.
do do do 15 " " " Ewes.
Charles E. Stuart, Kalamazoo, 6 Merino Ewes.
do do 3 " Bucks.
Enos T. Lovell, Climax, 20 " Ewes.
do do 5 " Bucks.
Col. J. Prince, Amherstburgh, C. W., 2 Leicester Bucks.
do do do 2 buck Lambs.
Wm. Maiden, Redford, Southdown Buck.
do do 5 " Ewes.
Grove D. Rodgers, Detroit, Merino Buck, 3 years old.
J. F. Gilky, Richland, 2 Merino Bucks.
do do 4 " Ewes.
Epaphroditus Ransom, Kalamazoo, 7 Ewes.

SWINE.

Heman Castle, Royal Oak, breeding Sow, 2 years old, Russia breed.
Joseph Gray, Southfield, Sow and 6 Pigs, Grass and Berkshire "
Isaac Carr, Redford, " 6 "
Col. J. Prince, Sandwich, C. W., Berkshire Boar, 1 year old.

MISCELLANEOUS.

James Smith, Detroit, 2 Goats.
E. N. Davenport, Saginaw, pr. Mules.

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Jamas Dougall, Amherstburgh, C. W.,	5 Shetland Ponies.
A. Hendry, Detroit,	4 Dogs.
M. Watson, do	Dog.

FOWLS.

John M. Chase, Ann Arbor, 6 Malay and Dorking Chickens.
Wm. Hudson, Hamtramck, 3 Hens, 1 Rooster.
James Dougall, Amherstburgh, C. W., lot Dorking Fowls.
do do do " fancy Pigeons.
Anthony Delisle, Detroit, Game Cock.
Grove D. Rodgers, do 12 Fowls.
A. Hendry, do pr. Fowls.
Joseph Frazer, Grosse Point, pr. Ducks.

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

T. S. Sprague, Detroit, 100 varieties.
L. K. Bowditch, East Bloomfield, Seymour's Patent Wheat Drill.

S. H. Wheeler, Tecumseh,	Cultivator.
A. W. Ingraham, Napoleon,	Corn Cultivator.
W. C. Hughes, Dixborough,	Grain Dryer.
C. H. Rockwood, Flint,	Fanning Mill.
Joseph B. Springer, Livonia,	Harrow.
Aaron Smith, Birmingham,	Michigan subsoil Plow.
do do	" No. 3 "
N. F. Griswold, Detroit,	½ doz. Rakes.
Dean Swift, do	Horse Rake.
C. C. Farren, Romeo,	6 Hay Rakes.
Asa H. Otis, Greenfield,	Hay Rigging.

H. Berdan, Plymouth, Thrashing Machine, with Berdan's Separator.
G. W. Merrill, Bloomfield, Thrashing Machine and Separator, 1 horse power, Pitt's patent improved.

J. A. Peck, Pontiac,	Plow.
B. Starbuck, Troy, N. Y.,	25 Plows, several kinds.
T. S. Sprague, Detroit,	Horse Power.
Leonard Smith, Troy, N. Y.,	Model Smut Machine.
do do do	2 " "
Dummer Pattee, Ypsilanti,	Corn Cultivator.
do do	Grain "

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D. O. & W. S. Penfield, Detroit,	1 doz. Hay Rakes.
do do	3 varieties manure Forks.
do do	Straw Cutter.
do do	Corn Sheller.
do do	Folding Harrow.
E. B. Root, Monroe,	3 Grain Cradles.
do do	6 Rakes.
F. F. Parker & Bro., Detroit,	100 varieties Farm Implements.
H. Richmond, Monroe, N. Y.,	Cultivator.
B. Bartlett, Novi,	Grain Drill.
Nathan Baker, Flowerfield,	Gang Plow.
Alonzo Hyde, Watervleit,	Grant's Fanning Mill.
Richard Simmons, Farmington,	Grain Cradle.
do do	Patent Clevis.
B. H. Barnard, Jackson,	Grain Cradle, and other articles.
Thomas Hall, Detroit,	Propeller Churn.
Peter Peterson, Jackson,	Churn.
J. J. Briscoe, Detroit,	Portable Grist-Mill.
Silas S. Hart, China,	Pincers to hold restive animals.
A. G. Pierce, do	Grind Stone.
Jason Braman, Detroit,	Self-Acting Cheese Press.
Joseph Plantz, do	Steel Plow.
H. Calton, Plymouth,	Churn.
Russell Robinson, Detroit,	"
A. Wilder, do	Grain Roller.
Thomas G. Stagg, New York,	2 Churns.
B. Densmore, Brockport, N. Y.,	Straw and Stalk Cutter.

BEE HIVES.

E. Rood, Detroit,	1 Bee Hive.
S. B. Noble, Ann Arbor,	1 Bee Hive.
B. G. Stimson, Detroit,	1 Bee Hive.
W. Hopson, Flushing.	1 Bee Hive.

PLOWING MATCH.

H. R. Andrews, Detroit,	Single Team.
J. A. Peck, Pontiac,	" "
Wm. Beeley, Waterford,	" "

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A. Plantz, Detroit,	one horse, Steel Plow.
N. Baker, Niles,	Baker's Gang Plow.
Luman Fuller, Milford,	Single Team, Oxen.

BUTTER.

Jesse W. Reed, Redford,	10 lbs. Butter.
O. S. Gully, Dearborn,	10 " "
Robert E. Walker, Grosse Point,	10 " "
Mrs. J. B. Hunt, Pontiac,	10 " "
John Kirk, Dearborn,	10 " "
J. Flinn, Springwells,	10 " "
William Clark, Troy,	10 " "
Cyrus Fuller, Livonia,	10 " "
Joseph Tireman, Greenfield,	10 " "
George Chamberlain, Redford,	15 " "
James Smith, Greenfield,	30 " "
William Anderson, Ann Arbor,	10 " "
Seth Goodwin, Royal Oak,	10 " "
W. Moore, Adrian,	10 " "

CHEESE.

J. C. Heath, Detroit,	3 Cheese.
Jereh Scott, Plymouth,	1 "
John Griffin, Farmington,	10 "
John Trowbridge, Southfield,	1 "

BREAD.

William Hudson, Hamtramck,	6 loaves Bread.
T. Showerman, Ypsilanti,	8 " "
J. S. Miller, Detroit,	6 " "

HONEY.

Jesse W. Reed, Redford,	1 box Honey.
H. Hopson, Flushing,	1 cap "
B. G. Stimson, Detroit,	12 lbs. "
S. B. Noble, Ann Arbor,	1 box "
E. Rood, Detroit,	1 " "
Alfred Judson, Pontiac,	1 " "

SUGAR.

E. H. Higley, Lapeer,	10 lbs. sugar.

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DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Mrs. J. Jones, Dearborn,	pr. woolen Blankets.
do do	pr. wool Socks.
do do	pr. " Hose.
Jacob Henderson, Pontiac,	domestic Carpet.
Aaron Eames, Oshtemo,	woolen "
Mrs. E. G. Mixer, Hamtramck,	10 yds. woolen Carpet.
J. J. Cook, Maumee, Ohio,	13 " Shawls.
Augustus Randolph, Northville,	2 Carpets.
Mrs. Johnson Niles, Troy,	2 Carpets.
O. J. Bagg, Detroit,	pr. woolen Hose.
Mrs. A. L. Stevens, Nankin,	Carpeting.
Carpenter & Rice, Detroit,	woolen Shawls.
A. Gregg, "	25 yds. Carpeting.
Mrs. Jabez Warner, Plymouth,	pr. worsted Hose.
do do	2 run woolen Yarn.
Orson Parker, Detroit,	4 woolen Blankets.
do do	Shawl.
Mrs. William Cook, Detroit,	2 Foot Mats.
do do	Hearth Rug.
do do	2 Blankets.
Lucy Markham, Northville,	Carpet.
Moore, Bradford & Co., Detroit,	3 Shawls.
Benjamin Phillips, Waterford,	piece Flannel.
A. G. Bocker, Redford,	2 Shawls.
W. A. Raymond, Detroit,	5 sks. Yarn.
Mrs. J. Bailey, Troy,	pr. wool Hose.
Mrs. Ferguson, Detroit,	2 pr. "
Miss Caroline K. Sawyer, Grand Blanc,	3 pr. "

NEEDLE, SHELL, WAX WORK, &c.

Mrs. J. G. Hill, Detroit; Fire Screen, Chair, Table and Stool.

Miss E. Francis Lee, Detroit; worsted Fire Screen.

Mrs. E. N. Wilcox, Detroit; Fire Screens, and silk patch-worked Quilt.

Mrs. Taylor, Chicago; silk patch-work Quilt.

Mrs. E. Lansing, Detroit; silk patch-work Quilt, and group of Figures of worsted work.

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Mrs. John Apple, Detroit; worsted Fire Screen, strip of Embrordering for border for rooms, fancy Box.

Miss Mary S. Palmer, Detroit; silk patch-work Quilt, crochet Purse, Lamp Mat, 3 cambrick Handkerchiefs, Port Felio, and Card Case.

Mrs. H. S. Cole, Detroit; Screen, and Frame.

Mrs. F. Buhl, Detroit, 2 cotton Bed-Quilts.

Mrs. S. Zug, Detroit; Quilt.

Mrs. Lord, Detroit; Crib Quilt, and infant's Shirt and Stockings.

Mrs. Gillet, Detroit; Crochet Mats.

Mrs. John Palmer, Detroit; pr. Ottomans, Silk Work, pr. black worsted Stockings.

Mrs. J. C. Holmes, Detroit; worsted Lamp Mat, crochet Doyley, piece Worsted Work on cloth, Port Folio worked with silk, crochet Purse, and crochet Bag.

Miss Mary Williams, Detroit; lace Scarf, wrought muslin Cap and Collar, wrought lace Cap.

Mrs. Wm. A. Raymond, Detroit; Blanket wrought with silk, 2 Ottoman Covers wrought with worsted, worsted Lamp Mat, Port Folio, infant's Cloak wrought with silk.

Mrs. Frank Raymond, Detroit; merino Blanket wrought with worsted.

Miss Mary Nash, Detroit; 2 Toilet Cushions of silk canvass.

Mrs. J. Winder, Detroit; 2 cotton Quilts.

Mrs. George B. Russell, Detroit; crochet Bell Rope, worked Handkerchief, embroidered Chair, Lamp Screen.

Mrs. Stowell, Detroit; worsted Mat.

Mrs. George Duffield, Detroit; 2 Handkerchief Cases.

Mrs. Wm. Brewster, Detroit; Fire Screen, Chair, 2 Table Screens.

Mrs. M. A. Cobb, Detroit; Bed Quilt, worked lace Cape, worsted Shawl.

Mrs. J. B. Hill, Detroit; worsted Scarf.

Mrs. Wm. A. Cook, Detroit; worsted Scarf, Mantilla, Rocking Chair.

C. A. Feller, Detroit; 2 Ottoman Covers, bead Purse.

Mrs. A. C. Hubbard, Troy; Net Shawl.

Mrs. P. Fregant, Detroit; Fire Screen, Lamp Mat.

Mrs. M. H. Webster, Detroit; Lamp Shade.

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Henry Ray, Detroit; piece Embroidery, "Mary at the Tomb."
Miss Sibley, Detroit; fancy embroidered Chair.
R. W. Van Fossen, Detroit; Ottoman Cover.
Mrs. F. H. Stevens, Detroit; Shawl.
Mrs. G. R. Griswold, Detroit; child's Dress.
Mrs. Starkweather, Detroit; Lace Cap.
Mrs. F. V. Smith, Coldwater; lace Handkerchief.
Mrs. G. B. Pease, Detroit; flannel Skirt, 2 linen Shirts, large Blanket, infant's Blanket, lace Cape.
Mrs. L. Campbell, Detroit; Shawl.
Miss Emely S. Baldwin, Detroit; piece Embroidery.
Miss Sibley, Detroit; Quilt.
Mrs. A. Jones, Detroit; Shawl.
Mrs. E. Bingham, Detroit; Shell Work Box.
Mrs. J. S. Farrand, Detroit; Pocket Handkerchief.
Miss L. Wilder, Detroit; lot Wax Flowers.
Mrs. S. Barstow; worsted Shawl, white crochet Bonnet.
Mrs. J. A. Van Dyke, Detroit; 2 Vests.
Mrs. McCoskry, Detroit; net Shawl, worked Bag.
Mrs. J. A. Park, Pontiac; piece Needle Work.
Mrs. D. G. Jones, Detroit; Quilt.
Mrs. Lee, Howell; specimens Needle Work.
Mrs. Ferguson, Detroit; Counterpane.
Miss Caroline K. Sawyer, Grand Blanc; Quilt.
Mrs. J. H. Bagg, Detroit; 3 pieces Embroidery.
Mrs. J. Jones, Dearborn; lace Collar, piece wrought Muslin.
Mrs. G. B. Stimson, Detroit; Arm Chair worked with worsted, Screen, 2 Ottomans, 2 Sofa Cushions.
Thomas Cotton, Detroit; Counterpane.
Mrs. J. T. Wilder, Nankin; Plaid Shawl.
F. Kies, Moscow; Dress Shawl.
Miss Ellen Mettz, Detroit; 2 Ottoman Covers.
Mrs. C. Hinchman, Detroit; Work Box, Mat.
Miss Catherine Hinchman, Detroit; piece Worsted Work on Cloth, Bag, Shawl.
Mrs. W. A. Morrison, Detroit; Dress Cap.

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Miss A. Goodman, Detroit; Fan of Turkey Feathers.

Miss E. Williams, Detroit; wrought muslin Cap.

Mrs. S. R. Read, Detroit; patch-work Quilt, Stand Spread, 2 Book Marks.

J. M. Chak, Ann Arbor; Counterpane.

William Clark, Troy; patch-work Quilt.

Mrs. R. W. King, Detroit; Quilt, and Lamp Mat.

J. R. Kellogg, Allegan; White Coverlet.

Mrs. Gooding, Detroit; Quilt.

Miss S. W. Hallock, Detroit; 3 Cushions.

Mrs. A. L. Stevens, Nankin; Quilt.

Russell Robinson, Detroit; Quilt.

Miss M. Mizner, Detroit; Fire Screen.

A. M. Perrin, Plymouth; Fire Screen.

A. E. Mather, Detroit; pr. Slips.

Mrs. L. B. Willard, Detroit; 4 Ottomans.

Miss E. O'Keefe, Detroit; Shawl.

Miss A. Otis, Greenfield; Reticule, Purse, pr. linen Hose, Book Mark.

Miss Mary Stevens, Detroit; wrought lace Cape.

Miss Mary Flugal, Port Huron; Table Spread, piece Embroidery in frame.

Mrs. Dr. Lemke, Detroit; case Hem Work, case Braid Work.

Mrs. B. G. Stimson, Detroit; Lamp Shade, lace Cape.

Mrs. Charles Piquette, Detroit; Embroidered Vest.

Mrs. A. A. Fisher, Detroit; white Quilt.

FINE ARTS.

J. A. Peck, Pontiac; Painting.

James E. Martin, Detroit; 4 Engravings, a large lot of Daguerreotypes, 2 large Paintings.

J. D. Jones, Detroit; Bust of Gen. Taylor, Hon. Henry Clay, Bishop McCoskry, Gen. Cass; Statue of Venus.

W. C. North, Ann Arbor; lot Daguerreotypes.

Mrs. Gould, Detroit; 3 Miniature Paintings.

T. W. Lockwood, Detroit; Statue, and Painting.

C. W. Stimson, Kalamazoo; lot Daguerreotypes.

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FRUIT.

Apples.

Apples exhibited by P. C. Hoyt, Berrien; Rhode Island Greening, Fall Pippin, English Russet, Vendevere.

Daniel S. Rector, Berrien; Seedling.

John Tibbets, Plymouth; Spitzenberg, R. I. Greening, Golden Russet, Bell Flower, Green Newtown Pippin, Holland do, French do, Wine Apple, Black Gilliflower, Scolloped Gilliflower, Rambo, Romanite, Canada Greening, Canada Pippin, Pearmain Seeknofurther, Stone Apple, Twenty ounce Pippin, Pound Apple, Striped Gilliflower.

J. C. Holmes, Detroit; Hawthornden.

J. B. Springer, Livonia; Seedling, Golden Pippin, Fall Pippin, Spitzenberg.

James Dougall, Amherstburgh C. W., Yellow Bellflower, White Bellflower, Labute, Hawthornden, Keswick Codlin, Ribston Pippin, King of Pippins, Beauty of Kent, Rosean, American summer Pearmain, Alexander, Baldwin, Esopus Spitzenberg, Royal Russet, Winter Pearmain, Mela Carla, Braddick's Nonpareil, Gogar Pippin, Hereford Pairmain, Golden Reinette, Bourassa, Pemme Gris, Fameuse, American Golden Pippin, Green Newtown do, Red Calville, Seeknofurther, Seedling.

Jereh Scott, Plymouth; Basket containing several varieties.

E. D. Lay, Ypsilanti; Colvert, Tallman Sweeting, Yellow Newtown Pippin, Autumn Swaar, Esopus Spitzenberg, Steel's Red Winter, Winter Russet, R. I. Greening, Green Sweeting, Queen Ann, Golden Russet, Ortley Pippin, Rambo, Ruckman's Pearmain, Red Romanite, Winter Pearmain, Bourassa, Green Newtown Pippin, Twenty ounce Apple, Phœnix, Tewksbury Blush, Black Gilliflower, Seeknofurther, Carthouse, Red Colville, Monstrous Pippin, White Bellflower, Roxbury Russet, Dumlow's seedling, Wellington, Black Virginia Redstreak, White Spitzenberg, Flushing Spitzenberg, English Russet, Cooper's Russet, Fameuse, Minsballs, Crab, Baldwin, Holland Pippin, Hooker, Sweet and Sour.

Alfred Gulley, Dearborn; thirteen varieties.

John Thomas, Oxford; Fameuse, Pownal Spitzenberg, Roxbury

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Russet, Sweet Bough, R. I. Greening, Twenty ounce Pippin, Yellow Newtown Pippin.

S. Perkins, Coldwater; several varieties.

R. C. Beach, Troy; Cabashea, Holland Pippin, Twenty ounce Apple, Gloria Mundi.

Linus Cine, Troy; two boxes Apples.

A. G. Bocker, Redford; R. I. Greening, Fall Pippin.

Alfred Judson, Pontiac; one box apples.

Hubbard & Davis, Troy; Jonathan, Ribston Pippin, Pownal Spitzenberg, Fameuse, Westfield Seeknofurther, R. I. Greening, Esopus Spitxenberg, Eggtop, Yellow Bellflower, Steels Red Winter, Sweet Russet, Holland Pippin, Fall Sweeting, Calville, Sweet Unknown, 12 varieties table apples names unknown, Prince Yellow Harvest, Pound Sweeting Twenty ounce Apple, Striped Apple, Black Gilliflower, Yellow and Cherry Siberian Crab.

Amos Hoag, Adrian; R. I. Greening, Mass Red, Swaar, White Bellflower, Fall Pippin, Jersey Red.

Cyrus Clark, Troy; Roxbury Russet, Seeknofurther, Pound Royal, Fameuse, Swaar, Cabashea, Fall Pippin, R. I. Greening, Golden Sweet, Twenty ounce Apple,

R. Shear, large Apples.

Pears.

Pears exhibited by E. D. Lay, Ypsilanti; Prince Virgalieu, Stevens' Genesee, Charles of Austria, Ambrette, Prince St. Germain, Catillac, White Doyenne, Bezi d' la Motte, Bleeker's Meadow, Autumn Bonchretion, Passe Colmar.

Ira Phillips, Armada; Stevens' Genesee.

B. G. Stimson, Detroit; Duchess d'Angouleme, Beurve Diel, Louise Benne d'Jersey, Orange, Doyenne d'Hiver.

J. C. Holmes, Detroit; Bartlett, Ananas, New Egg, Beaupresent d'Artois.

James Dougall, Amherstburgh, C. W.; Bartlett, Thompson, White Doyenne, Colmar d'Aremberg, Countess d'Lunay, Croft Castle, Dunmore, Autumn Bergamotte, Duchess d'Angouleme, Brown Beurre, Stevens' Genesee, Seckel, Wilhelmine, Chaumontelle, Napoleon, Louise Benne d'Jersey, Passe Colmar, Easter Beurre,

Cyrus Clark, Troy; 1 variety.

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Peaches.

Peaches exhibited by James Dougall, Amherstburgh, C. W.; President, Late Red Rareripe, Seedling do.

Jereh Scott, Plymouth; Pickled Peaches.

O. S. Gulley, Dearborn; Peaches.

Charles Dewy, Marion; Seedling Peaches.

H. P. Cobb, Detroit; Crowford's Early Melocoton.

W. Stead, do 1 doz. Peaches.

F. W. Warren, do 1 basket Peaches.

B. C. Hoyt, Berrien; Newington Cling, Loffort's Melocoton, September Cling, Loffort's Maximum, Royal Charlotte, Pempone, Royal George, Early Cling, President Aiton's Purple Violet, Late Admirable, Miller's Caroline, Large Yellow Freestone, Blood Cling, Robinson Crusoe.

Hubbard & Davis, Troy; Pine Apple Cling, Albert Gallatin, Red Cheek Melocoton.

B. G. Stimson, Detroit; two varieties.

Nectarines.

Dr. L. Cavalli, Detroit; one dozen French Nectarines.

Plums.

Amos Hoag, Adrian; varieties Plums.

J. Reno, Detroit; do do

B. C. Hoyt, Berrien; Yellow Magnum Bonum, Purple Magnum Bonum.

Quinces.

Exhibited by Aaron Eames, Kalamazoo; Portugal Quince.

Jereh Finn, Springwells; one doz. Quinces.

Jereh Scott, Plymouth, one doz. Quinces.

Alfred Gulley, Dearborn; one doz. Quinces.

A. S. Stevens, Nankin; one doz. Quinces.

S. Ramsdall, Plymouth; basket Quinces.

B. G. Stimson, Detroit; one doz. Quinces.

Hubbard & Davis, Troy; one doz. Portugal Quinces.

Grapes.

Exhibited by Aaron Eames, Kalamazoo; Alexander, Golden Chasselas, Isabella.

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James Dougall, Amherstburgh, C. W.; Isabella, and Catawba Grapes.

Jereh Scott, Plymouth; basket Grapes.

J. C. Holmes, Detroit; Isabella, and Catawba Grapes.

James Humeston, Clarendon; box Grapes.

Daniel Cole, Detroit; Isabella Grapes.

J. H. Bagg, Detroit; Isabella Grapes.

H. P. Cobb, Detroit; Isabella and Catawba Grapes.

Cullen Brown, Detroit; Isabella Grapes.

Hubbard & Davis, Troy; Common Black, Common Purple, Beaubien, and Bradley Grapes.

A. C. Hubbard, Troy; Isabella, Alexander and Bradley Grapes.

FLOWERS.

Exhibited by Langelia & Mixer, Hamtramck; several Floral designs and Boquets.

J. C. Holmes, Detroit; thirty varieties Dahlias, several Boquets.

B. G. Stimson, Detroit; flat Boquet, round Boquet, dish cut Roses, dish cut Pansies, 2 shell vases of dried Grasses.

William Adair, Hamtramck, collection cut Flowers, several varieties Dahlias, large Boquet.

John Ford, Detroit; large collection Green House Plants, round Boquet, 10 varieties Dahlias.

J. A. Baughman, Detroit; 2 winter Boquets.

Mrs. Charles Piquette, Detroit; several Boquets, Artificial Flowers.

Mrs. Mark Norris, Ypsilanti; Moss Baskets of Cut Flowers, several Boquets.

Mrs. Wolcott, Detroit; 2 baskets Cut Flowers, Boquet.

Mrs. Isaac Featherly, South Nankin, basket Cut Flowers.

D. D. Lay, Ypsilanti; collection Dahlias.

James Dougall, Amherstburgh, C. W.; collection Dahlias and Cut Flowers.

Mrs. George Duffield, Detroit; circular Picture, Boquet of Dahlias, Diamond do, Pyramid do, small hand do.

P. George, Detroit; Geraneums.

D. Cole, Detroit; Rose in Pot.

Mrs. F. Raymond, Detroit; Boquet.

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VEGETABLES.

Exhibited by T. S. Sprague, Detroit; ½ bush. Sweet Potatoes, peck Spanish Radishes, Crook-necked Squash.

James Ward, Royal Oak, 3 Squashes.

William Hudson, Hamtramck; ½ bush. Sweet Potatoes.

John Ford, Detroit; Beets, Cauliflowers, Onions, Cabbage, Tomatoes, Vegetable Egg, Parsley, Squashes, Brocolli.

William Clark, Troy; Sweet Potatoes.

J. C. Holmes, Detroit, Early York, Flat Dutch and Drum Head Cabbage, Blood Beets, Turnip-rooted Blood Beets, Parsnips, Carrots, Seymour's solid Celery, Tomatoes, Crook-necked Squash, Sweet Corn.

William Knowland, Dearborn; Spanish Water Melons.

C. T. Wilkinson, Nankin; white Tree Corn.

William Leason, Detroit; head Cabbage.

William Y. Patterson, Springwells; Celery, Tomatoes, Blood Beets, Parsnips, Onions, Globe Beets, Mangel Wurzel, Parsley.

William Cook, Detroit; 4 quarts Lima Beans.

George Crabb, Hamtramck, Savory Cabbage, Blood Beets, Parsnips, Carrots, Onions, Drum Head Cabbage.

Samuel Dunn, Plymouth; 9 large Pumpkins from one seed.

J. S. Miller, Detroit; 5 Squashes.

Thomas M. Sweeney, Dearborn; lot Blood Beets.

A. B. Gulley, Dearborn; 1 bush. Potatoes.

O. S. Gulley, Dearborn, 6 Squashes.

Cyrus Clarke, Troy; 2 Pumpkins, Squash.

H. Pereaux, Detroit; Tomatoes, Cabbage and Peppers.

W. W. Defield, Detroit; 3 Squashes.

Edward Gutheridge, Springwells; 4 varieties Tomatoes, Turnip-rooted Blood Beet, white Belgian Carrot, Orange do, Early Horn do, white Guernsey Parsnip.

Heman Castle, Royal Oak, 1 doz. Peppers.

George W. Hooper, Detroit; Top Onions, Blood Beets, Carrots, Red Cabbage, Onions, Garlick.

D. Cole, Detroit; Crook-necked Squash, Lima Beans.

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Joseph Caton, Detroit; Blood Beets, Carrots, ½ bushel Potatoes, Squashes, Tomatoes.

W. T. Howell, Jonesville; Mangel Wurzel, Sugar Beet, Onions, ½ peck Potatoes, White Carrots.

Michael Cannan, Detroit; 12 Pumpkins.

Wm. Wortley, Hamtramck; White Carrots.

J. C. Williams, Detroit; peck Seedling Potatoes.

Thomas Caton, do Tomatoes.

F. W. Warren, do Squash.

James David, Grosse Isle, Lima Beans.

Judge Bond, Niles; box Potatoes, 6 Squashes, Corn.

F. Fowler, Hillsdale; lot Potatoes.

Mark Norris, Ypsilanti; bushel Potatoes.

FIELD CROPS.

B. G. Barker, Plymouth; Egyptian Wheat.

David Warner, Plymouth; Westchester Corn, Westchester mixed with yellow.

Jonathan Shearer, Plymouth; bushel White or Crystal Wheat.

William C. Hughs, Dixborough; barrel Flour.

Jabez Farmer, Stoney Creek; barrel Flour.

J. B. Springle, Livonia; bag Corn, bag Potatoes, Oats.

E. Carpenter, Commerce; barrel Flour, Straight's Mills.

O. C. Comstock, jr., Marshall; barrel Flour.

W. Beal, Rollin; barrel Flour.

John M. Chase, Ann Arbor; bushel winter Wheat.

Johnson Niles, Troy; barrel Flour.

Parker & Daily, Northville; barrel Flour, barrel Corn Meal.

William Dunlap, Northville; barrel Flour.

A. Markham, Hartland; barrel Flour.

E. R. Kearsley, Detroit; sample Corn.

Asa Parish, Coldwater; 2 barrels Flour.

W. F. Bramble, Plymouth; bushel Wheat.

Blackwood & Matthews, Pontiac; barrel Flour, Phoenix Mill.

William Anderson, Ann Arbor; bushel Corn; bushel Oats.

F. S. Atwood & Co., Trenton; barrel Flour.

T. Showerman, Ypsilanti; barrel Flour.

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William B. Hibbard, Milford; barrel Flour, Pettebone Mills.

W. H. Swift, Plymouth; barrel Flour.

B. G. Stimson, Detroit; Oregon Corn.

George Millard, Dexter; barrel Flour.

T. Stevens, Concord; 2 barrels Flour.

H. J. Cushman, Battle Creek; 3 barrels Flour.

William Dougherty, Berrien; sample Wheat.

William Hurst, Ypsilanti; sample Corn.

Matthews & Beach, Pontiac; barrel Flour.

P. Wicks, Farmington; barrel Flour.

Cyrus Clark, Troy; bushel Oats.

B. G. Barker, Plymouth; Egyptian Wheat.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

M. Peckham, Utica, N. Y.; 2 Mott's Agricultural Furnaces, 3 Cauldrons, and Parlor Stove.

Durgee & Forsyth, Rochester, N. Y.; 20 varieties Weighing Apparatus.

D. O. & W. S. Penfield, Detroit; Cook Stove and Apparatus, Parlor Stoves, flat iron Heater.

Eddy & Brothers, Detroit; Scrub, Shoe, Cloth, Crumb, Hair, Hat, Lather, Graining, Sash, Paint, Varnish, Dust, Pope's Eye, Machine, Flesh and Horse Brushes.

Howard & Avery, Detroit; 2 Rocking Chairs, 2 Center Tables, Chair, Dress Bureau.

Thomas Hall, Detroit; 6 pieces Wire Fence.

C. T. Wellman, Nankin; 2 boxes Whitewood Cut Shingles.

Wattles & Duncan, Troy; 1 doxen Corn Brooms.

N. F. Griswold, Detroit; 1 dozen Mop Sticks, Bench Screw, Small Wooden Vice Screw, pr. Hand Screws.

C. C. Farran, Romeo; box Clothes Pins.

William M. Snow, Detroit; 4 bundles Screen Wire, 3 bundles Wire Cloth, ½ doz. Wire Sand Riddles, Cheese Safe.

Orson Starr, Royal Oak; lot Cow-Bells.

Jesse Barnes & Co., Coldwater; 4 Narrow Axes, Broad Axe, 2 Hand Axes, Carpenter's Adze, Cooper's Adze, Ship Adze, 2 Chisels, 4 Cooper's Drawing Knives, Nail Hammer.

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H. W. Carey, Brockport, N. Y.; Rotary Fire Engine and Pump.
A. S. Bagg, Detroit; Bible, Ledger.
Cyrus Clark, Troy, barrel Cider.
Jabez Warner, Plymouth; double bottom Corn Basket.
Lucius Bradley, Detroit; 5 single and double Carriages.
O. Davenport, Detroit; Steam Engine.
J. Sabin, Battle Creek; Washing Machine.
J. S. Miller, Detroit; 2 cans Tobacco.
Louis Frumville, Detroit; Force Pump, piece Copper Pipe.
James Bull, do lot Indian Work, pr. Elk Horns.
A. S. Bagg, do case of Books.
John Farmer, do Map of Michigan.
Ladue & Eldred, do 2 sides Sole, 6 Harness, 1 doz. Calf, and 6 sides Top Leather.
A. W. Morgan, Detroit; Copper Marking Plate.
George Quinlon, do Copper Tea Kettle.
Jacob Perkins, York; Well Pump.
Ames Stevens, Detroit; Guitar.
Cullen Brown, do 3 Saddles, Bridle, Trunk, Martingale.
P. Babbillion, do pr. fine Boots, pr. coarse Boots.
G. P. Bennet, Jackson; set Artificial Teeth.
Abiel Wood, Springwells, lot Brick.
H. Clay, Detroit; 2 Wigs.
Valentine & Cruwell, Detroit; case Jewelry manufactured from Lake Superior Silver.
Jacob Harmac, Detroit; specimen Hair Work.
J. H. Cole, do lot Drawings.
Sibley & Trowbridge, Detroit; lot Chinese Tea Pots.
J. W. Tillman, Detroit; Ottoman, Rose-wood Sofa Table, Marble top Table, Marble top Centre Table, Rose-wood Chair, Plush Chair, Rose-wood Sewing Chair, Screen, imitation Rose-wood Cane seat Chair.
L. C. Rose, Detroit; 6 Benning's Body Braces.
Edgar F. Randolph, Detroit; 2 Smoking Caps.
William Phelps, Detroit; Case Confectionery.
Bagg & Harmon, Detroit; specimen Printing.

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Andrew Harvie, Detroit; lot 31 pieces Indian War Implements.
T. C. Peters, Buffalo, N. Y.; samples of Wool.
H. Bovie, Northville; lot Lasts.
A. Patchin, Nankin; Rifle.
C. S. Goodrich, Ann Arbor; Boiler and Teakettle.
D. A. Pettibone, Ann Arbor, lot Maps.
E. Mullane, Detroit; Vest.
A. W. Buel, Detroit; copy Vulgate edition of Bible, A. D., 1536.
E. Millard, Three Rivers; Sausage Machine.
N. B. Russell, Salem; Cider Press.
J. A. Baughman, Detroit; Carriage.
Russell Gage, do Platform Scale.
K. S. Dygert, do Fire Engine No. 2.
J. E. Beebe, Jackson; Lumber Wagon.
L. Riolsten, Detroit; Silver Ware, Crucifix, Chalice Cup, 2 Cups, Bell, Bronze Calender, 2 Candle Sticks, 2 Plates.
Whiting & Brother, Detroit; case Dental Instruments, set Artificial Teeth.
H. Schonaker, Detroit; Pianno Forte, Guitar.
E. & T. Fairbanks, St. Johnsbury, Vt.; Platform and other scales.
J. C. Baughman, Detroit; large bird Cage containing several varieties Birds.
D. S. Osborn, Detroit; Cage of Canary Birds.
R. Plennhel, do lot Drawings.
John Ladue, do 1 doz. Russet Linings, 1 doz. White Linings, 1 doz. Book Binding, 1 doz. Shoe Binding, ½ doz. Red Morocco, 3 doz. Sheepskin Mats.
J. D. Baldwin, Ann Arbor, Specimens Iron Ore.
A. Richmond, Detroit; case specimens Book Binding.
H. Glover, do Over Coat.
J. & J. P. Whiting, Detroit; large Ham.
Lyon & Farnsworth, do 2 pr. Ladies' Shoes, 2 pr. Boots.
D. S. Hopkins, Lowell, Mass.; Sewing Machine, Pearing Machine.
P. W. Sage, Ypsilanti, Double Harness.
William A. Raymond, Detroit; lot seamless Grain Bags.
R. Lee, Detroit; 5 varieties Candy.

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E. A. Lansing, (agent,) Detroit; 3 bales Machine Belting, 2 bales Hose.

Mrs. B. Hubbard, Detroit; 3 Indian Baskets.

Rufus Nutting, Romeo; Organ Piano, Æolian.

Piquette & Fairchild, Detroit; case Gold Pens.

James Bull, Detroit; copy John Girard's work on Botany, 1598, copy of London Chronicle printed 1759, containing a description of Detroit.

B. G. Stimson, Detroit; 2 bottles Current Wine, bottle Honey Wine.

A. C. Hubbard, Troy; bottle Currant Wine of the vintage of each year 1846, 1847, 1848.

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Reports of Examining Committees.

REPORTS of the Judges made at the Annual Show of the Society, held at Detroit September 25th, 26th and 27th, 1849.

CATTLE.

The committee appointed for the purpose of examining and deciding upon the merits of the various grades of Cattle exhibited at the Society's first Annual Fair, submit the following report:

Best Durham Bull, 2 years and over, was exhibited by Ira Phillips, Armada, Macomb county;	1st premium,	$10
E. N. Davenport, Saginaw,	2d do	5
Best Devon Bull, 2 years and over; O. B. Blackmar, Moscow, Hillsdale county,	1st premium,	10
F. V. Smith, Coldwater, Branch county,	2d do	5
Best Native Bull, 2 years and over, T. S. Sprague, Detroit,	1st premium,	10
Ambrose Burr, Plymouth, Wayne county,	2d do	5
Best Bull, 2 years old and over. without distinction of breed, except those above named, A. S. & L. Brooks, Novi, Wayne county,	1st premium,	10
No. 168,	2d do	7
Gannet Ramsdell, Plymouth,	3d do	4

Cows.

Best Milch Cow, Cyrus Fuller, Livonia,	1st premium,	8
Chas. Bissell, Springwells, Wayne Co.,	2d do	5
John Winder, Detroit,	3d do	3

Working Oxen.

Best yoke working oxen, G. Ramsdell, Plymouth,	1st premium,	10
Chas. E. Stuart, Kalamazoo,	2d do	6
J. R. Monroe, Lawrence, Van Buren co.,	3d do	3

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Fat Cattle.

Four years old fat cattle fed on grass, Jacob Westfall, Plymouth, 1st premium, $10

The committee on cattle having examined the young stock presented for exhibition, and for which no premiums were offered by the society, beg leave to report, that in their opinion, the cattle named in the following list, are of superior stock, worthy of commendation, and entitled to the following premiums, viz:

A Durham calf, six months old, weighing 573 lbs., belonging to B. G. Barker, Plymouth, a premium of $3

A pair of twin calves, five and a half months old, weighing, 412 lbs. each, belonging to J. A. Austin, Plymouth, 5

A pair of twin working oxen, belonging to Wm. Ledyard of Plymouth, 5

Two heifer calves, Native stock, belonging to David Thompson, Detroit, 3

A pair of bull calves, seven months old, belonging to George Clark, Lapeer, 3

One cow six years old, one heifer two years old, and two calves, all of the Devon breed, belonging to F. V. Smith, Coldwater, Branch county, 5

A Devon cow and calf, belonging to Heman Castle, Royal Oak, 3

A spotted cow, belonging to Chas. Fitzhugh of Saginaw, 3

AMMON BROWN,
LEWIS T. ALLEN,
J. R. MONROE,
Committee on Cattle.

HORSES.

The committee on horses, respectfully report, that they have examined with as much care as time would permit, all horses presented, and they were numerous.

According to the classification which controlled us, however, the number entitled to premiums was somewhat limited.

Draught Horses.

There were only three entries as draught horses, all of which were good specimens.

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Mr. Robert Ferguson's Black Horse "Sampson," we consider very superior, combining muscular power, good movement and vital strength rarely equalled.

To him we awarded the 1st premium, $10

To Richard Hawley of Troy, Oakland co., for his black horse "Paul Jones," the 2d premium, 7

To J. C. Huntington of Cassopolis, for his black horse "Defiance," the 3d premium, 4

Horses for all work.

As to horses for all work, the entries were quite numerous, the specimens very good, and of so nearly equal qualities as to render choice somewhat difficult. After careful examination however, and very full deliberation, the committee have unanimously awarded the premiums as follows:

To "Young Morgan," 5 years old, owned by F. Keyes of Hillsdale, the 1st premium, $15

To "Ivanhoe," ten years old, owned by B. W. Phillips of La Grange, Cass co., the 2d premium, 10

To "Turk," twelve years old, owned by Amos Hoag of Adrian, the 3d premium, 5

The instructions to the committee render it necessary to give our reasons for the conclusions to which we have arrived.

The limited number of entries as draught horses, makes it unnecessary to add anything in reference to that class.

The very terms of the classification "horses for all work," compelled us to regard the qualities of the individual animal, rather than the purity of blood, in passing upon this class. The symmetry, size, color and age of "Young Morgan," placed him in our opinion at the head of the list. "Ivanhoe" would have been a successful competitor for that place, but for a blemish upon one limb, which time would not allow us to hear explained.

Mr. Hoag's horse "Turk," is certainly a very superior animal. Your committee have seldom seen a horse of his size that possessed as fine style and action.

In this connection, the committee beg leave to mention Mr. A. B. Peterson's bay horse "Brag Trotter," ten years old; one of the best specimens of horses we have ever seen. A slight defect in his move-

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ment and a permanent defect in his wind, fatal to his usefulness, neither of which had we opportunity to hear satisfactorily explained, deprived him of the rank to which he would otherwise have been entitled. But his fine size, rich color, and very perfect form, entitle him to a liberal discretionary premium, in our opinion, should the executive committee be disposed to award such in any case.

Brood Mares.

The number of entries of brood mares was large, and among them very many superior animals. And while the committee regret the limited number of premiums, depriving us of the power of doing full justice to the skill and enterprise of breeders, yet there are none omitted, whose qualities are so pre-eminent as to induce us to recommend them for a discretionary premium in the present infant state of the society. The action of the committee on this class, as on all others, was unanimous, and we have awarded the premiums as follows:

To J. A. Austin of Plymouth, for his bay Mare, six years old, the 1st premium, $10

To G. H. Bailey, Port Huron, for his bay Mare seven years old, the 2d premium, 7

To Chas. Sly of Bloomfield, Oakland co., for his dark brown Mare, four years old, the 3d premium, 4

Three years old Colts.

The entries of three years old colts were not very numerous. Among them were a few fine specimens; but the appearance of most of them convinced us that too many of our breeders have been deterred from bringing in their good colts, through fear that somebody else would exhibit a superior. The consequence of which has been, that the whole exhibition of three year old colts has fallen far short of justice to our State. Among the fine specimens to which we have alluded, we have awarded the premiums as follows:

To George Chamberlain of Redford, Wayne co., for his chestnut sorrel stallion, "Young Zack," the 1st premium, $10

To L. H. Merritt, Niles, for his bay stallion, "Grand Sultan," the 2d premium, 7

To Asa H. Otis of Greenfield, Wayne co., for his bay stallion, "Giant," the 3d premium, 4

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There were also several very excellent specimens of the thorough bred turf horse, which the committee were much pleased to see upon the ground, and to which, had time permitted, we should have referred with more particularity. They are splendid horses of their kind, and do credit to our State as well as to the refined taste of their owners. The committee having been advised that the funds of the society are sufficient to permit discretionary premiums for single and matched geldings, take pleasure in recommending Charles P. Bush's matched pair of bays, for that purpose. They are of full size, of a rich color, precisely identical, excellent goers, would fill the hands and eyes of any good reinsman and judge, and whether together or separate, are superior specimens of that noblest of animals.

Mr. O. B. Blackmar of Moscow, Hillsdale co., also presented a fine pair of blacks, four and five years old, full brothers and well matched, and are entitled to the very favorable consideration of the executive committee.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHAS. E. STUART,
THOS. L. ACKER,
PHINEAS WHITE,
Committee on Horses.

The executive committee, in pursuance of the above recommendation, awarded to C. P. Bush of Lansing, for his matched geldings, a premium of $7

To O. B. Blackmar of Moscow, for his matched geldings, a premium of 5

SHEEP.

The committee on sheep congratulate the society and the farmers of the State upon the very fair show of sheep at their first Fair. In number and quality they are highly creditable. The committee consider it very important to the interest of the farmers in this State, that wool growing should become, if not the leading branch, at least one of the most considerable.

There is a certainty in wool growing which renders it a desirable branch of agricultural production in any country, but especially in a State so situated as is this.

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Long Wooled Sheep.

In this class there was but one entry. Owner, Col. J. Prince, of Amherstburg, C. W.; to that they award the 1st premium, $5

Merino Sheep and Grades—Bucks.

For the best buck over 18 months old, J. F. Gilkey, Richland, Kalamazoo co., 1st premium, $5

For the 2d best buck, Chas. E. Stuart of Kalamazoo, 2d do 2.50

Ewes.

For the best pen of five ewes, 2 years old, Chas. E. Stuart of Kalamazoo, 1st premium, $10

For the 2d best do do do do William G. Gilkey, Richland, 2d premium, 5

Grades.

For the best pen of five ewes, Wm. Ten Eyck, Dearborn, 1st premium $10

For the 2d best do do Calvin Akin, Avon, 2d do 5

Saxons.

For the best buck, Heman Castle, Royal Oak, 1st premium $5

There were no middle wooled sheep on the grounds. There were however some South Downs, and if the executive committee consider them as coming within that denomination, then they award to John Kirk of Dearborn, for his South Down buck, the 1st premium, $5

To Wm. Maiden of Redford, for pen of five South Down ewes, 1st premium, 10

There is a large show of foreign sheep on the ground, which indicates that eastern wool growers begin to appreciate the importance of our position for profitable wool growing. Of these, the committee would especially recommend those brought in by the Messrs. Bingham, as worthy of the favorable notice of farmers.

Of sheep exhibited, but not entered for premiums, the committee noticed a pen of sheep from Gov. Ransom, some of which would challenge competition with the best upon the ground. The commit-

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tee were pleased with samples of wool from Peters' Buffalo Wool Depot, showing the method of sorting at that establishment. The committee are favorably impressed with the importance of the system to the wool growing interest, and trust it may meet the encouragement it deserves.

T. C. PETERS,
R. S. BRIGHAM,
JAMES TURRILL,
J. F. GILKY,
Committee on Sheep.

Detroit, Sept. 26, 1849.

SWINE.

The undersigned, committee on swine, would respectfully report, that after a full examination of the stock exhibited for premiums, we award to Isaac Carr of Redford, for the best breeding sow, over 18 months old, the 1st premium, $6

To Joseph Gray of Southfield,	2d	do	3
To Isaac Carr of Redford, for best lot of pigs,	1st	do	4
To Joseph Gray of Southfield, 2d do do	2d	do	2

One boar exhibited without competition, and considered not worthy of premium.

A. Y. MOON,
LINUS CONE,
WALTER GRAHAM,
Committee on Swine.

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

The committee on Farm Implements, beg leave to report the following articles, viz:

Best plow for general use, No. 21, B. Starbuck, Troy, N. Y.,	$10
do do for stiff soils, No. 3, A. Smith, Birmingham, Mich.,	5
do do for light sandy soil, No. 20, B. Starbuck, Troy,	5
do sub-soil plow, No. 1, B. Starbuck, Troy,	5
do side-hill do do 3, do "	5
do steel plow, A. Plantz, Detroit,	5
do lumber waggon, J. E. Beebe, Jackson,	5

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Best	reaping machine, T. S. Sprague, Detroit,	$5
do	grain cradle, R. Simmons, Farmington,	3
do	horse power, Geo. W. Merrill, Bloomfield,	10
do	thrashing machine, George W. Merrill, Bloomfield,	10
do	harrow, Joseph B. Springer, Livonia,	3
do	horse rake, Dean Swift, Detroit,	3
do	corn and turnip planter, T. S. Sprague, Detroit,	3
do	fanning mill, A. Hyde, Watervleit, Berrien county,	3
do	hay cutter, D. & W. S. Penfield, Detroit,	3
do	corn sheller, D. & W. S. Penfield, Detroit,	3
do	churn, H. Colton, Plymouth,	2
do	bee hive, S. B. Noble,	2
do	hand rake, E. B. Root, Monroe,	1
do	12 corn brooms, Wattles & Duncan, Troy,	1
do	field roller, Wilder and Walker, Detroit,	3
do	corn cultivator, A. W. Ingraham, Napoleon,	3
do	wheat drill, —— Seymour, East Bloomfield,	3
do	wheat cultivator, H. Richmond, Monroe,	3
do	collection of farm implements manufactured in Michigan, B. H. Brainard, Jackson,	5

In addition to the above, we have examined cider press, exhibited by N. G. Renwick, which we consider a valuable invention. Also, a straw and hay cutting machine, which came too late to compete for a premium, but we consided it well worthy of notice.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. GRAY,
DAVID THOMPSON,
DOW CRIPPIN,
Committee on Farm Implements.

Detroit, 25th September, 1849.

PLOWING MATCH.

The Committee on Plows and Plowing report, that the competitors for the premiums at the plowing match were

Hiram R. Andrews, of Detroit,
J. A. Peck, of Pontiac,
William Besley, of Waterford, Oakland county.

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The ground selected was green-sward, timothy sod. Mr. Andrews' team plowed ¼ of an acre in forty-three minutes; the workmanship, considering the very dry state of the ground, first rate. The committee unanimously awarded to him the 1st premium, $10

Mr. Peck's team plowed ¼ of an acre in thirty-eight minutes. The plowing, considering the circumstances, was done very well. The Committee award to him the 2d premium, $5

Mr. Besley's team plowed ¼ of an acre in fifty-eight minutes. His team was young, but did themselves much credit.

The plow used by Mr. Andrews, was Eagle No. 6; Nourse, Ruggles & Mason, Boston, Mass.

The plow used by Mr. Peck, was Starbuck's No. 21, manufactured at Troy, N. Y.

The plow used by Mr. Besley, was Eagle No. 22, manufactured by Nourse, Ruggles & Mason.

There was but one ox team entered for plowing; that was by M. L. Fuller, of Milford, Oakland county. They were a splended, heavy, matched, red team, and plowed in a splendid manner, with A. Smith & Son's sub-soil plow, of Birmingham, Oakland county. First premium for cattle plowing. $10

Specimens of plowing were shown by the Gang plow, both on stubble and green-sward, and it certainly worked well. Premium, $5

Likewise by the steel plow, manufactured by A. Pentz, of Detroit, which the committee believe to be a very superior plow for smooth green-sward.

Taking all things into consideration, the committee believe that Nourse, Ruggles & Mason's plow, all things considered, is the best for the Michigan farmer; although they cannot too strongly recommend A. Smith & Son's sub-soil plow, for old land, as it certainly works well.

CHARLES P. BUSH,
JACOB SUMMERS,
WILLIAM DOUGHERTY,
Committee on Plows and Plowing.

Detroit, 26th September, 1849.

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BUTTER AND CHEESE.

The committee on Butter and Cheese, having carefully examined the various lots exhibited, would submit the following report:

No specimen of old cheese being exhibited, the committee would recommend the following premiums on new cheese:

J. Griffith, Farmington,	1st premium,	$5
John Trowbridge, Southfield,	premium,	3
Jereh Scott, Plymoth,	premium,	3
Best lot of butter in rolls, Mrs. J. B. Hunt, Pontiac,	1st premium,	5
Best lot of butter in crocks, I. Chamberlain, Redford,	1st premium,	5
Cyrus Fuller, Livonia,	premium,	1
James Smith, Greenfield,	premium,	1
J. Kirk, Dearborn,	premium,	1
O. S. Gulley, Dearborn,	premium,	1
S. Goodwin, Royal Oak.	premium,	1
R. C. Walker, Grosse Point,	premium,	1

All of which is respectfully submitted by

A. WALES,
J. SHEARER,
AMOS HOAG,
Committee on Butter and Cheese.

Detroit, 26th September, 1849.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

The committee on Domestic Manufactures respectfully report, that they have been greatly interested in the discharge of their duties, both with the variety and excellence of the specimens which they have examined; and they cannot forbear to recommend the awarding of many premiums not specified in the schedule.

We have adjudged the premiums named in the schedule as follows:

Best pair woolen blankets, Mrs. J. Jones, Dearborn,	$3
Two pair plaid woolen blankets, O. Parker, Detroit,	2
Pair white woolen blankets, Mrs. William Cook, Detroit,	2
Piece white flannel, B. Phelps, Waterford,	3
do two ply ingrain carpeting, J. Henderson, Pontiac,	3

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Piece striped carpeting, Aaron Eames, Kalamazoo county,	$2
do ingrain carpeting, Mrs. J. Niles, Troy,	1
do rag carpet, A. Randolph, Northville,	3
do striped rag carpet, A. Gregg, Detroit,	2
do carpeting, Lucy Markham, Northville,	1
do do Mrs. A. L. Stevens, Nankin,	1
Pair ladies' woolen hose, Mrs. J. Bailey, Troy,	2
2 pair ladies woolen hose, Miss Caroline K. Sawyer, Grand Blanc,	1
Pair do do do do do do do	1
do do worsted do Mrs. J. Warner, Plymouth,	1
Rug, Mrs. William Cook, Detroit,	2
do Miss Lyon, Detroit,	1
Pair boots, E. Farnsworth, Detroit,	2
do 2d quality boots, P. Babbilion, Detroit,	1
Lot brushes, Eddy & Brother, Detroit,	3
Organ piano, Mr. Nutting, Romeo,	4
Piano Forte, A. Schonacker, Detroit,	3
Copper marking plate, Mr. Morgan, Detroit,	1
Mammoth bird cage, J. C. Baughman, Detroit,	1
Double harness, P. W. Sage, Ypsilanti,	2
Bour's boot last, H. Bovie, Plymouth,	1
Harness and sole leather, Ladue & Eldred, Detroit,	1
Moddle grain drill, B. Bartlett, Novi,	2
Coat, H. Glover, Detroit,	1
Morocco and lamb skins, J. Ladue, Detroit,	2
Shawls, D. Kellogg, Skaneateles, N. Y.,	1
Long shawls, J. J. Cook, Maumee, Ohio,	2
Fancy baskets, N. W. Morgan, Detroit,	1
Clevis, Richmond Simmons, Farmington,	1
2 bbls. cider, Cyrus Clark, Troy,	1
Steam engine, DeGraff & Kendrick, Detroit,	3
Buggy Waggon, J. C. Baughman, Detroit,	2
Smith's smut machine, L. Smith, Troy, N. Y.,	2

The committee beg leave to call special attention to a beautiful and well manufactured assortment of carriages, exhibited by M. L. Bradley, of Connecticut, who is about establishing his manufactory in De-

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troit. A most desirable addition to the mechanical interests of the State.

J. R. KELLOGG,
CHARLES G. HAMMOND,
DANIEL GODFROY,
Committee on Domestic Manufactures.

Detroit, 26th September, 1849.

NEEDLE, SHELL, WAX WORK, PAINTING, &C.

The committee on Needle, Shell, Wax Work, Drawings, Paintings, &c., respectfully recommend the award of the following premiums:

Best ornamental needle work, Mrs. J. Apel, Detroit,	$2
do ottoman cover, Miss Trowbridge, Detroit,	2
do variety of worsted work, Mrs. B. G. Stimson, Detroit,	2
Group of flowers, Mrs. R. W. Van Fossen, Ypsilanti,	2
Woolen shawl, Mrs. J. T. Wilder, Nankin,	2
Worked quilt, Mrs. F. Buhl, Detroit,	2
White quilt, Miss Caroline K. Sawyer, Grand Blanc,	2
Best silk patch-work quilt, Miss Mary S. Palmer, Detroit,	2
do straw bonnet, T. B. Eldred, Detroit,	2
do lace cape, Mrs. G. B. Pease, Detroit,	2
do ornamental shell work, Mrs. E. Bingham, Detroit,	2
Wax flowers, Miss Sarah Wilder, Detroit,	2
Hair work, Mrs. D. Lemcke, Detroit,	1
Silk quilt, Mrs. Taylor, Chicago,	1
Ottoman, Mrs. E. Willard, Detroit,	1
Net work quilt, Mrs. T. Caton, Detroit,	1
Worsted work, Mrs. J. G. Hill, Detroit,	1
Crochet shawl, Mrs. Montgomery, Detroit,	1
Woolen shawl, A. Becker, Redford,	1
White quilt, J. R. Kellogg, Allegan,	1
Busts and statuary, T. D. Jones, Detroit,	5
Daguerreotypes, James E. Martin, Detroit,	3
do W. C. North, Ann Arbor,	3
Paintings, Mr. Duncanson, Detroit,	5

A splendid lot of household furniture, exhibited by Messrs. Howard

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& Avery of Detroit, which we consider equal to the best French, a premium of $3

A. R. TERRY,
W. N. CARPENTER,
SAMUEL A. McCOSKRY,
HENRY LEDYARD,
Committee.

FRUITS AND FLOWERS.

The undersigned, judges of the Fruits and Flowers exhibited at the present State Fair, in pursuance of the orders to that effect, met at Floral Hall on the 26th inst., and after a careful examination of the various articles therein exhibited, judged the following list of Fruits and Flowers worthy of premiums, and have awarded them as follows, viz:

Apples.

Best and greatest number of varieties of good table apples, James Dougall, Amherstburgh, C. W.,	1st premium,	$5
2d best and greatest number of varieties of good table apples, E. D. Lay, Ypsilanti,	2d premium,	3
Best single variety, E. D. Lay, Ypsilanti,		3
2d best single variety, Cyrus Clark, Troy,		1
Best six varieties winter apples, Hubbard & Davis, Troy,		3
2d best six varieties winter apples, E. D. Lay, Ypsilanti,		2

Pears.

Best and greatest number of varieties of good pears, J. Dougall, Amherstburgh, C. W.,	1st premium,	3
2d best and greatest number of varieties of good pears, B. G. Stimson, Detroit,		2
A beautiful specimen of Stevens' Genesee pear, C. Clark, Troy,		1

Peaches.

Best six varieties peaches, B. C. Hoyt, St. Joseph,	3
do twelve peaches, Doct. Cobb, Detroit,	2
2d best twelve peeches, Hubbard & Davis, Troy,	1
Best seedling variety, Mr. Davy. Warren,	2
2d best seedling variety, J. Dougall, Amherstburgh, C. W.,	1

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Plums.

Best collection of plums, A. G. Eastman, Adrian, $3

Nectarines.

Best collection Nectarines, Dr. L. Cavalli, Detroit, 2

Quinces.

Best twelve Portugal quinces, A. L. Stevens, Nankin, 3

2d best twelve Portugal quinces, Hubbard & Davis, Troy, 2

Grapes.

Best col. native grapes grown in open air, J. C. Holmes, Detroit, 3

2d best callection do do do Hubbard & Davis, Troy, 2

Best single variety grapes, J. H. Bagg, Detroit, 2

2d best single variety grapes, J. Aspinall, Detroit. 1

Wines.

Six bottles native wine, A. C. Hubbard, Troy, 3

Three bottles currant and honey wine, B. G. Stimson. 2

Flowers.

Best and greatest variety cut flowers, Langelier & Mixer, Detroit, 2

Best and greatest variety of dahlias, William Adair, Detroit, 2

do ten dissimilar blooms, J. Dougall, Amherstburgh, C. W., 1

do collection green house plants, J. Ford, Detroit, 2

do floral design, Mrs. George Duffield, Detroit, 2

do round boquet, Miss Susan Strong, Detroit, 1

do flat boquet, William Adair, Detroit, 1

Round boquet, B. G. Stimson, Detroit, 1

Boquet of Roses, B. G. Stimson, Detroit, 1

Floral design, Langelier & Mixer, Detroit, 1

Moss basket, Mrs. Mark Norris, Ypsilanti, 1

To the Detroit Horticultural Society, through their committee of decoration, for their 'Floral Temple,' a premium of 10

The committee deem it proper to state that one of its members, to whom premiums were awarded, did not participate in the distribution of those for which he was a competitor.

A. W. BUEL,
H. W. ROGERS,
JAMES DOUGALL,
Committee on Fruits and Flowers.

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VEGETABLES.

The committee on Vegetables, having examined the several specimens presented in their department, beg leave to report the following awards, viz:

6 best stalks celery, —— ——	$2
3 do cauliflowers, T. S. Sprague, Detroit,	1
6 do blood beets, W. Y. Patterson, Springwells,	1
6 do parsnips, W. Crabb, Detroit,	1
12 do onions, W. Crabb, do	1
3 do cabbages, W. Crabb, do	1
12 do tomatoes, J. Ford, do	1
2 do purple egg plants, J. Ford, Detroit,	1
Best sweet potatoes, T. S. Sprague, do	1
do bunch double parsley, J. Ford, do	1
3 best squashes, Mr. Peareaux, do	1
Best and greatest variety vegetables, J. C. Holmes, Detroit,	3
do variety seedling potatoes, J. C. Williams, Detroit,	1
2 egg plants, Mr. Egans, Chicago,	1
1 peck black Spanish radishes, T. S. Sprague,	1
8 mangel wurzel, W. T. Howell, Jonesville,	1
1 white sugar beet, W. T. Howell, Jonesville,	1
9 pumpkins on one vine, aggregate weight 305¼ lbs., S. Dunn, Plymouth,	1
1 bushel flesh colored potatoes from an acre producing 420 bushels, A. B. Gulley, Dearborn,	1
12 tomatons, E. W. Peck, Troy,	1
2 large black Spanish water melons, W. Knowlton, Dearborn,	1
Best sample corn, Judge Bond, Niles,	1

N. G. ISBELL,
E. S. SMITH,
WILLIAM ANDERSON,
Committee on Vegetables.

Detroit, 26th September, 1850.

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FLOUR AND GRAIN.

Flour.

The committee on Flour and Grain would report that they have awarded the first premium on flour to Messrs. Niles & Barkham, "Rochester City Mills," $5

To P. Paddock, "Strait's Mills," 2d premium, 3

To D. D. Sloan & Co., "Dover Mills," 3d premium, 2

To Parker & Daily, Northville, "Argo Mills," 1

To Cushman & Cowlane, "Cushman's Mills," Battle Creek, 1

Corn Meal.

Parker & Daily, "Argo Mills," 1st premium, 3

Wheat.

Best winter wheat, (white flint,) W. F. Bramble, Northville, 5

W. C. Hughes, Dixboro, (dwarf wheat,) 1

William Dougherty, (Tuscany wheat,) 1

Oats.

Best sample oats, J. B. Springer, Livonia, (potato oats,) 2

2d best do do Cyrus Clark, Troy, " " 1

Corn.

Best sample of one bushel of corn, J. B. Springer, Livonia, 3

Eight rowed corn, E. R. Kearsley, Detroit, 1

Best 2 acres corn, eight rowed, 120 bushels shelled per acre, J. Holmes Agnew, Ann Arbor, 1st premium, 5

2d best 2 acres, 128 bushels, yellow dent, in ear, Wm. Heartt, Ypsilanti, 2d premium, 3

Potatoes.

Best 2 acres potatoes, 420 bushels per acre, A. B. Gulley, Dearborn, 1st premium, 5

2d best 2 acres potatoes, 360 bushels per acre, Mark Norris, Ypsilanti, 3

M. SHOEMAKER,
F. S. SNOW,
A. B. MATHEWS,
Committee on Flour and Grain.

Detroit, 26th September, 1849.

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ESSAYS.

The committee upon Agricultnral Essays, respectfully report, that, after a careful examination of the various papers submitted to its judgment, the premium of ten dollars "for the best essay on the culture of wheat" be awarded to John G. Morse, of Ann Arbor, Washtenaw county; and it is recommended that the essay thus approved be published with the transactions of the Society. The essays offered to the committee for the second premium within its disposal are returned to the Executive Committee without an award, none of them *quite* conforming to the design of the Society in offering its premiums.

Respectfully,

CHARLES NOBLE,
CHARLES A. LOOMIS,
WARNER WING,
JAMES B. HUNT,
Committee.

Detroit, September 25th, 1849.

MISCELLBNEOUS ARTICLES.

The committee on Miscellaneous Articles report the following awards:

Ledger and illuminated bible, A. S. Aagg, Detroit,	$2
Case gold and silver ware, Valentine & Cruwell, Detroit,	3
Case gold pens, Piquette & Fairchild, Detroit,	1
2 wigs, H. Clay, Detroit,	1
Case dental instruments and set of teeth, Whiting & Brother, Detroit,	2
Set teeth, G. P. Bennett, Jackson,	1
Case confectionary, W. Phelps, Detroit,	1
Copper boiler and tea kettle, C. S. Goodrich, Ann Arbor,	1
Force pump and crochet copper pipe, Lewis Frumville, Detroit,	3
Lot cow bells, O. Starr, Royal Oak,	1
Washing machine, Mr. Sabin, Battle Creek,	1
Cider mill and press, R. G. Renwick,	3
Pressed brick, A. Wood, Springwells,	1
Brass seive and iron wire screen, W. Snow, Detroit,	1

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Lot edge tools, J. Burns & Co., Coldwater,	$2
Bench screw, N. F. Griswold & Son, Detroit,	1
Lot hay rakes, C. C. Farrar, Romeo,	1
Lot clothes pins, C. C. Farrar, Romeo,	1
Rotary force pump, H. W. Carey, Brockport, N. Y.,	1
Wheat, platform and counter scales, Durgee & Forsyth, Rochester, New York,	1
Vulcanised rubber hose, from Boston Belting Company, E. A. Lansing, agent, Detroit,	1

A new and beautiful fire engine was brought upon the ground by Eagle Fire Company No. 2, of the city of Detroit. The machine was manufactured by James Smith of New York. It is a lever engine, cylender 8 inches diameter, 9 inches stroke, 20 feet brake, cost, delivered in Detroit, including ornaments, $875 00.

JACOB BEESON,
JOHN BIDDLE,
WILLIAM H. POWELL,
Committee on Miscellaneous Articles.

Detroit, September 26th, 1850.

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Statements of Exhibitors.

HORSES.

Joseph Hawley's statement.

The horse "Paul Jones," owned by the undersigned, was raised in Mercer county, Penn., and is out of the celebrated horse "Paul Jones," whose name he bears. When four years old he was purchased from the original owner by Hawley and Co., who subsequently brought him to this city in the fall of 1844.

The three succeeding springs he stood as a stock horse, one of his principal stopping places being Royal Oak. The last two springs, (1848 and 1849,) he did not stand, in consequence of the then owners, Hawley & Co., not being able to spare him from his accustomed work. He was nine years old last July. His present weight is 1385 lbs. He is believed to be perfectly sound. He has no known vice whatever, but on the contrary, is as gentle and tractable as could be desired in a family horse. His strength has never been fully tested, but it can safely be said that he is a horse of unusual power and endurance. Mr. Mason, who has attended and taken care of him and drove him for the last five years, with the exception of a single season, says that he has never known him to be sick, but on the contrary he has always, without the loss of a single day, performed his accustomed work.

Some of his colts, it is expected, will be exhibited at the Fair, and will speak for themselves.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH HAWLEY.

Detroit, 26th September, 1849.

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Heman Castle's Statement.

The stock exhibited by me at the Michigan State Agricultural Society's first Annual Fair, was as follows, viz:

One four year old red heifer and calf. The calf is four months and ten days old, kept as follows: for the last four weeks the heifer has been fed with eight quarts of bran and green corn per day and run to pasture. The calf has run with the heifer and had no other keeping. The calf is half Devon.

One chestnut mare and colt. The mare is eight years old, the colt five months. The mare was sired by a Hickory horse, and the colt by a Rockingham horse. They have run to pasture, with no extra keeping. I have worked the mare occasionally.

One white breeding sow of the Russia breed, two years old last spring. First year she had six pigs, which were butchered at nine months old; average weight, 228 lbs. This season she had twelve pigs and lost them. She keeps remarkably easy.

One full blooded saxon buck, three years old; kept on grass only. Also one buck lamb, half blood saxon, five months old.

HEMAN CASTLE.

Royal Oak, September 28th, 1849.

GANG PLOW.

Nathan Baker's statement.

The gang of three plows was invented and manufactured by Nathan Baker, of Flowerfield, St. Joseph county, Michigan. He claims that they are drawn by less power, there being no friction upon the bottom as other plows, and all the weight of the furrows being carried upon wheels. Also, three plows, cutting twelve inches each, are operated by four horses, thereby saving the labor of two horses and two drivers from the ordinary mode of plowing. For very deep and heavy plowing, two plows may be used; and for very light or cross plowing, four plows may be used, as the farmer may choose.

FRUIT.

J. B. Springer's statement.

In the year 1832 one pf my neighbors planted a large lot of apple seeds. In the spring of 1835, these trees being then three years old,

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I took up several of the best formed and healthiest looking trees in the lot, and set them for an orchard. As the trees came into bearing, I found that the fruit of most of them was worthless. As fast as I proved them unworthy of cultivation, I headed them down and engrafted them with the best varieties I could obtain, so that now I have many fine varieties in bearing. The fruit which I exhibit was taken from one of the seedling trees. I consider it a valuable fruit, therefore have never engrafted the tree, but have furnished scions from it to many of my neighbors that they may propagate it.

The tree is now (1849) sixteen years from the seed and thirteen from the time of transplanting. It measures fourteen inches in diameter at the butt, and eleven inches at the lower branches. The head is thirty feet in diameter through the center and beautifully formed. The tree is a thrifty grower, a great and regular bearer. The fruit is of medium size, oblong, narrowing towards the eye. Stock short, slender, set in a deep cavity. Calyx closed. set in a round, smooth, deep cavity. Skin greenish yellow, with spots and splashes of russe; many small black dots. Specimens that are most exposed to the sun show a dull red cheek. Flesh white, juicy, tender, with a brisk high aromatic flavor. Ripe from September to January.

J. B. SPRINGER.

Livonia, September, 1849.

FLOUR.

Baker & Sprague's statement.

We hereby certify that on this 19th day of September, A. D. 1849, there was weighed and ground under our inspection, in the "Cushman Mills," at Battle Creek, 20 bushels and 49½ pounds of the Soule's wheat, grown by Caleb Eldred, jr., of Climax, Kalamazoo county, which produced five barrels and seventy-four pounds of flour; one of which is forwarded by Mr. Henry J. Cushman to the State Fair, and is a fair sample of the whole amount produced from the said wheat.

HARRY BARKER,
CHESTER G. SPRAGUE,
Millers.

C. C. TEERS, *Clerk.*

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CORN.

J. Holmes Agnew's statement.

Ann Arbor, Sept. 25th, 1849.

DEAR SIR—I design to compete for the premium on Indian corn, and shall have my certificate before you in season, I hope. I have two acres and more, which will yield over an hundred bushels of shelled corn per acre.

With high respect,

J. HOLMES AGNEW.

This is to certify that I have raised on two acres and more, Indian corn, (the eight rowed corn,) at the rate of 120 bushels an acre. Soil sandy loam, light manuring, no hoeing, worked twice with cultivator. Land had been in pasture for several years; plowed first in the fall, again in the spring.

J. HOLMES AGNEW,

Ann Arbor, Washtenaw county.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, } ss.
Washtenaw county, }

J. Holmes Agnew of said county, being duly sworn, says that the facts set forth in the above certificate are true, as he verily believes.

J. HOLMES AGNEW.

Sworn and subscribed this 25th day of Sept., 1849.

JAMES M. WALKER.

Notary Public.

William Heartt's statement.

To the Committee on Crops, Michigan State Fair:

The subscriber begs leave to report that he has raised a crop of corn during the present season, as follows: Three or four acres, planted 10th to 12th May, in drills 3½ feet apart, and each grain about 10 inches apart in the drill. Hoed twice and plowed once. Harvested one half acre, the description and yield of which is given in the accompanying affidavit.

WM. HEARTT.

Ypsilanti, Washtenaw co., Sept. 24th, 1849.

WASHTENAW COUNTY:

Israel B. Colf being duly sworn before me, the undersigned, justice of the peace, says, that on or about the 18th day

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of September instant, at Ypsilanti, in said county, he measured sixty-four bushels good sound yellow dent corn, in the ear, from an average half acre of ground, which he also measured, and also from the same half acre three and one forth bushels of second quality corn, taken from a field of about four acres.

ISRAEL B. COLF.

Subscribed and sworn before me, Sept. 24th, 1849.

S. C. MILES,
Justice of the Peace.

POTATOES.

Mark Norris' statement.

The last of May I plowed in over three acres of clover or grass land, marked it off into rows each way, three feet apart, and planted it to potatoes about the 1st of June, putting only one potatoe into a hill. I hoed the same but once after passing both ways with a horse and cultivator. On the 24th day of September I dug two square rods of these potatoes in four different places in said lot, and they measured 4½ bushels; which would average three hundred and sixty bushels to the acre. The sample which is here presented were all dug from six hills, three feet apart.

MARK NORRIS.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, } ss.
Washtenaw County, }

Mark Norris, of Ypsilanti, in said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing statement by him made is true.

Subscribed and sworn to before me Sept. 25, 1849.

C. JOSLIN,
Justice of the Peace.

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Address of the Hon. E. H. Lothrop, Sept. 26, 1849.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Michigan State Agricultural Society:

I know of no better greeting on the present occasion, brother farmers, than to congratulate you upon the new and deep interest that is beginning to manifest itself among the agricultural classes of our State. The establishment within a short time of agricultural associations and fairs in many of the counties of the State—the large and respectable assembly which has greeted this the first meeting of our State Society with their presence—the number and beauty of the animals in your pens—the well contested ploughing match—the rich and choice products of the dairy—the exhibition of articles of domestic manufacture, elegant and varied in their qualities—the fruits and flowers which have graced this exhibition in their richness, beauty and abundance, together with the numerous and beautiful specimens of the cunning workmanship of ingenuous hands, all made for our use and enjoyment, are all witnesses that the spirit of improvement is abroad in our State, and indicate that a better and brighter day is dawning upon us.

As the advancement of the cause of agriculture was the paramount object contemplated in the formation of this society, although it may and undoubtedly does embrace within its scope, other interests and other pursuits, I shall address myself at this time almost exclusively to the farmers of our State.

In the first place our profession and occupation should occupy no second place in the estimation of mankind.

From time immemorial it has been acknowledged and proclaimed by statesmen and political economists, "that agriculture is the prime source and basis of all national wealth and prosperity." It is the

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foundation of the sustenance, the comforts and even the luxuries of society. It supplies the necessaries of life and furnishes most of the materials of manufactures and commerce. It spreads the table of the cottage, provides the substantial comforts of the middle classes and administers to the luxuries of the rich. It feeds, it clothes, it furnishes directly or indirectly employment for almost the whole community. In fact it is the basis on which rests every other department of human industry, and is at once the cause and evidence of civilization. No nation has ever made much progress in civilization, without making corresponding progress in the arts of agriculture. When nations subsist entirely by the chase, they are always savages. When they subsist by pasturage they are only one degree removed from the savage state, and the arts of civilization can hardly be said to have dawned upon them. Each of these classes always manifest among themselves the same predatory spirit, the same disregard of the rights of others, the same looseness of principle as it respects individual property, and very little progress is made among them in the cultivation of the social affections or in the establishment of the lowest, plainest and fundamental principles of moral duty. But when nations begin to cultivate the earth as a principal means of subsistence; when individuals plant themselves upon particular and fixed portions of the earth's surface to obtain their subsistence from the fruits thereof, the products of their own labor, a foundation is laid for something like a regular government, law, order, a regard for the rights of individuals and protection of private property. From this period improvement in agriculture and amelioration in government mutually act and favor each other. The improvements made in agriculture require a corresponding amelioration in government, and as the government makes greater and greater progress towards perfection, reacts upon agriculture and accelerates its progress. In the course of time, manufactures and commerce spring up as the necessary result of an enlarged, extended and greatly improved agriculture, and we at last see that elevated state of civilization which we now enjoy."

In the second place, our profession is no less dignified than it is useful and necessary.

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As to the dignity which belongs to the pursuit of agriculture, the illustrious Franklin has declared "agriculture to be the most honorable of all employments, being the most independent. The farmer," says he, "has no need of popular favor, or of the favor of the great; the success of his crops depending upon the blessing of God upon his honest industry." The occupation of the farmer is not only honorable as being the first pursuit of man, and as having engaged the attention of many virtuous and illustrious men in every age, but it is the most honorable for the precise reason stated by Dr. Franklin, "it is the most independent." The other pursuits of man, in all their diversified forms, depend in a greater or less degree upon the success of those who exert their energies in other avocations—the merchant depends upon the farmer and manufacturer—the mechanic upon the farmer and merchant and the professional man upon all of them; but Franklin, as well as the experience of ages, proclaims that "the farmer is independent of all, save the blessing of God upon his honest industry."

Washington, the father of his country, and no less skilful and accomplished in rural and agricultural pursuits than in leading the armies of his country to victory or in guiding the helm of state, testifies "that he knew of no pursuit more dignified and honorable, or in which more real and important services can be rendered to any country than by improving its agriculture."

Then occupying such a proud position in the industrial world, ought we not at once to look about us, and inquire whether the business of agriculture, as practiced in our State, is not susceptible of great and radical improvement.

"If it can be shown that my neighbor can raise twice the quantity of any vegetable upon an acre, which I can raise upon a similar and an adjoining one; or if in the same time and with the same expense which I require to raise an animal of a given value, he can raise one of twice or thrice the value, no further proof can be wanted, to show that my system of management needs improvement. If in another State or country, in a similar climate and temperuture, or whose primitive soil is no better, or not as good as ours, better crops and better animals are produced, the conclusion is irresistable, that

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our management is in fault and needs improvement." To doubt that this is so, would be to insult your intelligence, and contradict your every day observation. There is scarcely a vegetable among the common productions of this State, but that some enterprising farmer among us has shown by experiment that the common yield is not one-fourth, or one-third part of what may be produced by the same labor and expense upon the same grouud.

I now come to the question, why is this so? why are the great body of our farmers, living in the midst of brilliant examples by a few individuals, enticing them on to the road of improvement, with light shining in upon them from numerous sources, so prone to shut their eyes upon their own best interests, and to travel on, age after age in the footsteps of those who preceded them?

I answer, in the first place, we as a class, are comparatively ignorant of the elementary principles of our profession and vocation.

How little the great mass of us know of the primitive earths of which our soil is compounded, and of the proper proportions of each, necessary to the composition of a good and productive soil; how little we understand the nature of different soils, the economy of manures, and the adaptation of particular kinds of manures to particular soils. How little we know of the habits, the wants and the physiology of the plants we commonly cultivate. About all we know, is that if we put good seed into the ground, and if it be not to wet or to dry, it will vegetate and spring up; but that it will bear fruit in perfection, we are not certain until the ear is ripe for the harvest. A knowledge of the constituent elements of the soil we cultivate; its excesses and deficiences, with their remedies, its adaptation to the production of such varieties of plants as we may desire to cultivate, is as necesrary to the farmer as a knowledge of the science of astronomy is to one exploring the Heavens in search of a new planet, or in fixing the locality of one already discovered. No great improvement in agriculture can be reasonably expected without this knowledge.

The second obstacle to agricultural improvement exists in the fact that we commonly undertake the culture of more land than we have the ability to cultivate well, even with the experience and knowledge we now possess.

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This evil has and always will exist to a greater extent in a new than in an old settled country. The facilities of obtaining land in a newly settled country, the almost spontaneous productions of a virgin soil, are the evil spirits which tempt us to surround ourselves with hundreds and thousands of acres, and to undertake the cultivation of the whole of it, when, for all economical purposes, a far less number of acres would add length of days and satisfaction to our existence, and dollars to our purses. The earth is always a bountiful mother to her children, and none more so than the soil of Michigan. For many years she will reward the children of her adoption more than a hundred fold, even without one fond and endearing return. But, as the word "*Finis*" is written upon every thing in the natural world, this unrequited liberality must have an end. We already begin to see manifestations of this in the older settled portions of our State. Many fields which, a few years ago, annually produced from twenty to thirty bushels of wheat per acre, now lay clad in sorrel—Nature's grave-clothes—the emblem of a deteriorated and worn out soil.

This brings me to speak on the proper size of farms. Says an experienced and accomplished writer, "It can be said that he is the best farmer, as far as agriculture is economically considered, whether he cultivates much or little, who obtains the greatest amount of produce in the greatest perfection at the least expense." Your farm is too large, when, from its size, any part of it is necessarily left unproductive and half-cultivated. Your farm is too large, when, from the want of capital or the amount of labor at command, you cannot make it produce more than ten bushels of wheat, thirty bushels of corn, and one ton of hay per acre. It is capable of producing thrice that amount under proper and judicious management, and the application of the necessary amount of capital and labor to it. Your farm is too large when you cannot fence it, or suffer the fences to go to decay without any repairs, endangering the security of your crops, and teaching your cattle and those of your neighbors to become unruly; when you suffer your hedgerows to spring up and grow unmolested by your fences, annually encroaching upon your tillage; when you suffer your swales and marsh-meadows to grow

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up with rushes, flags, sedge, and all kinds of sour and noxious grasses; when, by a little judicious management, they can be made a powerful auxiliary in increasing the animal products and profits of the farm. In fine, your farm is too large when you are compelled to leave a single foot uncultivated in such a manner as not to produce the largest amount of such products as will have a tendency to increase and multiply the comforts of both man and beast, and add to the wealth of the country. "But, your farm is not too large when its perfect and exact management is practicable to you; when every part of it is made as productive as the nature of the case admits; when upon the whole result, it yields a fair remuneration, and no part of it can be withdrawn from cultivation without a diminution of your profits."

In the third place, I would remark that another powerful obstacle to agricultural improvement exists in the fact that we are creatures of habit and prejudice, and inately opposed to innovation and progression.

The habits we form, and the impressions made upon us when young, become with us almost a second nature, and are with great difficulty either modified or eradicated. The opinions, the prejudices and the examples of our Fathers and Mothers, are often with us the paramount law. They follow us through life; we live, we unconsciously act upon them. How many of us have been brought up and educated with fathers and mothers opposed to all innovation, or indifferent to all improvement by others in their business; who studied and talked more about the phases of the moon, than consulted the lights and exemplifications of science shining around them; who either ridiculed or put no value on any thing written or printed relating to their business or profession; who never read or thought much themselves, or put books and publications into the hands of their children, and bid them read and study with care, and ascertain what was new, interesting and useful; who never took their children abroad to show them what others were doing, to see whether the rest of the world, like themselves, were standing still or going ahead; who thought and proclaimed before their children, that their vocation was one of toil and drudgery, and in point of respectability far

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below that of the merchant and the professional man; who, when their brother farmer visited them, received him in their kitchen, and in their every-day garb, and set before him their every-day repast, and dismissed him without an after-word or thought; but when the minister, the lawyer, the doctor or the merchant should visit them, their best clothes must be put on—their children must be washed and rigged up in their best clothes—the parlor must be thrown open for his reception, and the best and choicest that the house affords, must be spread before him to gratify his appetite; and when the visit was over, it was made the subject of conversation for days and weeks before the family. I say, then, is it strange that those who have been thus educated, (if you can call it education,) should not inherit the same feelings, be subjected to the same prejudices, and act upon the same principles through life, with no desire to strike out and follow a new track, and examine and adopt the improvements scattered all around them, with no taste for study, no patience for analysis; and when the labor of the day is over, instead of giving the shades of the evening to study and reflection, engage in worthless chit-chat, or in relating the tittle-tattle of the neighborhood; or like the beast of the field, at once sink down to rest; with no desire to go abroad in the world and see what improvements are daily and yearly developing themselves, and whether any of their brother farmers are producing as much or more than themselves, with half of the toil, labor and expense, but are contented to sit down and remain where accident or birth dropped them; believing themselves either *the happiest, the wisest and the best of mortals*, or like their fathers before them, are grumbling at their lot, and envying those of their fellows who, by their energy and intelligence, have elevated themselves above them.

We now come to the enquiry, is there no practical remedy for these difficulties that now beset and retard our advancement in agricultural improvement? We answer that, in our opinion, a thorough and well educated yeomanry in the science and practice of agriculture, would have the much desired effect.

Let us educate those of our sons intended for the future profession of agriculture, thoroughly in every thing that pertains to that business; surround them with such books as are calculated to devel-

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op and unfold the mysteries of that art, and elevate and strengthen their minds; cultivate in them while young the habit of study, investigation and reflection; impress upon them by our conversation and example the importance of industry, and the magnitude and elevated character of their future business; yea, to the same extent, or a much greater than we should if we intended them for the profession of the law, medicine or theology. And we should soon find that we had been setting in motion a mass of mind, heretofore inert and inactive for want of proper development, in amount almost beyond the range of human calculation, and was bringing it to bear and act efficiently on one of the great departments of human industry; and that, at last, we shall have found a spot sufficiently broad and firm, on which we could safely place the fulcrum of the lever of improvement, that would raise and elevate the world.

What! do I hear a voice in this assembly, asking how all this is to be done? Must we send all of our sons to college, and keep them year after year studying Greek and Latin, Rhetoric and Logic, to enable them to present, by example, to their astonished fathers, "agriculture enlarged, improved and systematically pursued?" I answer, no. As four-fifths of the children of our State are intended and will probably pursue agriculture as a profession and as a means of a livelihood, then I say, make our common schools what they should be, and let the branches there taught have a direct reference and bearing upon the future business of our children.

To improve and make our common schools what they should be, the nursery of farmers, we must employ and put into them men and women thoroughly learned in the ever living natural sciences; in mathamatics, in natural philosophy, in mechanics, in chemistry, in botany, in zoology, and their subordinate branches; and who understand all the improvements made in conveying and imparting instruction, and can teach both by precept and example. We must banish from our school houses the little Misses, at from fifty cents to one dollar per week, and the boys and young men, at from ten to twelve dollars per month, who have too long displayed their ignorance and stupidity before our children; not one out of ten of them, understand the first or elementary principles of the sciences they profess to

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teach. We must send our children to school, no three months in a year, but nine months; and year after year, until they become thoroughly acquainted with the elementary principles that shall enter into and govern their future vocation. The idea that is so prevalent, that all that is necessary, is to send a boy or girl to school three months in a year, from the age of four to eighteen, to enable them to fight the great battle of life successfully, should at once be eradicated. It is preposterous. A whole life of study and observation is hardly sufficient to master all the learning that is useful to us. By teaching those of our sons intended for the farm the natural sciences, we at once prepare them to enter upon the business of life understandingly. "By botany and chemistry he learns the physiology of his plants, the nourishment and treatment they require; and by analyzing his soil he discovers what is necessary to maintain and increase its fertility. Zoology and natural history teach him the characters and constitution of his animals; and mechanics, the structure and use of his implements." Without this knowledge, like the blind man, he gropes his way along in darkness, although the sun is shining around him in meridian splendor.

If our common schools shall be found insufficient, or too expensive to accomplish the purposes here indicated, there is sufficient wealth in the country to warrant the establishment of county or State schools, where the elementary principles taught in our common schools might be tested, by experiment and application.

Our State University might have been made a powerful auxiliary in the cause of agricultural improvement, if its foundation had been laid with direct reference to the character and pursuits of the people of our State. The models of the past were studied and strictly followed in rearing its superstructure, and we now are the recipients of a literature altogether too abstract for the common purposes of life. If a proper destination had at first been given to it, instead of from twenty to thirty young men coming forth from their Alma Mater to seek for fame and a livelihood in the various learned professions, now the annual product of that institution, we should have witnessed one, two or three hundred of our sons annually returning to their homes, well versed in the great and living principles of a scientific agriculture, shedding a vivifying and re-

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freshing influence over and around their respective neighborhoods. They would soon commence teaching, both by precept and example, and the superstition and prejudice which now palls all improvement, would soon give way and disappear before them, and only a few years would roll by before we, as a State, would be reaping a hundred fold by way of improvement.

I well remember that when the question of the location of our State University was pending before the Legislature, a proposition was made that at least eighty acres of land should be secured at or near the place of its location, and the reasons given were that the State might eventually wish to establish a department of agriculture in the same, and for that purpose would require that or a greater quantity of land for the erection of an experimental farm. The proposition was received with evident surprise, and found no favor. Why our people and our law-givers were so blind to our best and true interests, I can give no rational explanation, unless it be our deep veneration for the past; or, at that time, there was no institution for teaching the art and science of agriculture in any of the States of this Union.

"While our people and our government, both State and national, are truly liberal and pour out their money like water in the establishment of literary and other public institutions, and dot our land over with theological seminaries, with law seminaries, with medical seminaries and with military seminaries, poor agriculture, whose hand sows the seed and whose arm gathers the harvest, on which all our earthly comforts and even our very existence depends, as yet has no seminary in which to teach her sons the most valuable of all arts."

I cannot consent to leave this branch of my subject without fortifying the same with one or two authorities. Says an eloquent writer, "where is the man of so much apathy as not to be cheered with the anticipation of beholding such an institution, an extensive and handsome edifice, where our young men shall be taught in theory and in practice those immutable principles of nature which form the only infallible guide to all the substantial comforts of life? When, by mingling the useful with the sweet, they will become inured to habits of industry? When science and art shall combine to inspire them with a laudable effort to excel each other? If we

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are charmed with viewing a garden on a small scale, the work perhaps of a single but skilful individual, how infinitely more charming must be the view of three or four hundred acres, planned and laid out with all the accumulated skill of ages, aided by all the light which science has thrown upon the subject, with all the beauties of the vegetable world and all that is useful in the animal? Can any earthly prospect be more beautiful? I answer yes: that of two or three hundred young men vieing with each other in skill and industry, not only in improving and beautifying the establishment, but by improving their minds by study and their bodies by manly labor, infinitely more pleasing and to their credit than the mountebank feats of a gymnasium, thus fitting themselves as brilliant lights to guide, instruct and adorn the succeeding generation."

My second authority I take with great pleasure from a late number of the Michigan Farmer, published in this city, which, by the by, should be found in the hands of every farmer in our State. It is conducted with great energy, ability and independence, and will be found a useful and interesting companion at all times.

Says the editor of that paper, "Indeed, the connection between a highly cultivated mind and a highly cultivated soil is inseparable; for no cultivator of the soil can understand his business without being a cultivator of the mind, and the latter must precede the former—the mind of the farmer must be subjected to an appropriate tillage, before he is at all qualified to become a tiller of the soil. He may, it is true, plow and hoe and go through a set of mechanical round of duties, just as he was set agoing by his good old father before him, who he guesses, 'knew how to farm as well as any body;' but how much is he elevated in knowledge and skill above the ox that he drives? And mother earth, how reluctantly and scantily does she pour her treasures into his lap, as though ashamed to own him as one of her lords! And how does she delight to crown with her richest abundance the man who brings to his task the knowledge and skill of a cultivated intellect, as though proud to own him as a son and honor him as a lord!"

And now, brother farmers, if it be true, and I believe none of you doubt it, that a well educated yeomanry, and the application of science

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to the practice of agriculture, is the great desideratum, before which the superstitions and prejudices of ages will disappear and give place to an intelligent and practical husbandry, how great then is the encouragement and how great are our responsibilities.

In pursuing and carrying out this idea, we are happily accomplishing what appears to be one of the great objects of our existence—the rearing, educating and securing a proper provision for the future support and well being of our children.

What is there more beautiful and interesting than the spectacle of the father and mother, stimulated by affection, unitedly laboring day and night, suffering no obstacle to impede, no toil or hardship to tire or dishearten, to make their children rich, respected and happy? But alas! how often they mistake the proper means necessary for the accomplishment of such an end. The father leaves a much richer and more enduring patrimony to his son than lands, bonds, mortgages, bank and railroad stocks, who cultivates and stores the mind of that son with everything that will tend to elevate and make him a rational and useful being. That young man is a richer, more independent and useful being, who is capable, by uniting his own intelligence with his industry, to earn for himself a farm of one or two hundred acres in a few years, than to commence with a like amount, the gift of a parent, at the expense, as is often the case, of his early education. In the one case, the intelligence and industry which has secured so propitious a beginning, makes the possessor to know and appreciate its value and its use; and while he is daily increasing in lands and in stock, and beautifying and making his home pleasant and happy, he will, from force of early habit, be constantly improving and embellishing his mind with everything useful and necessary to make himself an accomplished and efficient actor in every department of human society. While in the other case, the paternal gift, unaccompanied with sufficient practical intelligence, combined with industry, to make good use and take care of it, with no definite idea of its value, with no capacity or inclination, from want of early and proper training, to cultivate and embellish his mind, often proves a curse rather than a blessing to the possessor, and he presents a sorry appearance through the journey of life.

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The advantages of a thorough and scientific education of our farmers will not alone be confined to a superior tillage of the soil. It will at once elevate and harmonize the sentiments and feelings of the whole community. It will banish from existence those grades and distinctions which have always and do now unhappily exist in society. "The members of the learned professions will at once be willing to admit the scientific farmer and the scientific mechanic to an equal grade in the scale of social existence with themselves." And above all, it will have a salutary and regenerating influence upon our government and its laws. In our State, as in every other purely agricultural, the farmers should by right of majority, by right of sympathy, and by right of interest, lift the highest voice in the councils of State and national deliberation; and they should choose their Governors and Representatives from among themselves, and not send men of other trades and professions, to be the proxy of their wishes. "In order that our farmers may make good governors and good legislators, and be able to leave their impress upon our institutions and our laws, in addition to the necessity of their being well educated in their profession, should know enough of the science of law, the principles which regulate its movements and establish its effects, to know when good and wholesome laws are made, and when they are properly executed." Let such a state of things exist, and our country would be safe. Let the voice of an intelligent people be proclaimed by representatives, in feeling and in sympathy with themselves, "foreign and domestic evils may roll in upon us, but they will meet with a reacting influence which will hasten back their anger-kindled waves to deluge and clog the fountains from which they sprung."

Here the question naturally arises, are the farmers of our State generally qualified to take an active and leading part in the construction and establishment of our laws? Are our existing laws the result of their minds and the work of their hands? I will take the stand and answer these questions. I have sat, month after month and year after year in yonder Capitol, surrounded by from forty to fifty of my own profession, with only some half a dozen to a dozen of the other professions, and have witnessed almost the entire business of legislation marked out, prepared and advocated by the few of the

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other professions; yea, almost the entire business done by them, excepting voting 'aye' or 'no.' Any one would naturally suppose that the farmers of our State would be generally satisfied with our laws, enacted as they are by legislatures composed of four-fifths from their numbers; but we hear the cry constantly ringing from one end of our state to the other, that our laws are difficult to be understood; unequal in their operation and impracticable in their execution, and that we must have more farmers and mechanics, and not so many lawyers in the legislature. If the great majority of farmers, always found in our State legislature, are unable to control its action, and make our laws intelligible and adapted to the condition and wants of the people of our State, an impeachment will either lay upon their intelligence or their honesty.

Do you ask me why these things are so? I answer, for the best possible reason. The "learned profession," in our State, are generally composed of well educated men, and far superior in general intelligence to the great mass of farmers, and will always take the lead, whenever an opportunity is given them, and this great disparity continue to exist.

I am well aware that the work that I have imperfectly set before you, is not the work of a day or of a year. It may take a half century or a century to accomplish it. But it is none the less important, or no less our duty to commence it at this time, and prosecute it with all of our ability and all our energy. Then let our sons be the first to receive the advantages of this new and mighty effort in improving the tillage of our soil, by first improving and cultivating the minds of those who are to be her future lords.

It would in this place give me great pleasure to notice at some length the many improvements that have within a few years been made in agricultural implements. Our farmers are little aware how much they are indebted to the inventive genius of the age, in furnishing them with new and improved implements, which divest the pursuit of agriculture of half of its toil and hardship, and render it a pleasant and agreeable pursuit, instead, as heretofore, a forbidding one. But my time will only permit me briefly to notice two, which are intimately connected with the preparation of the soil for, and gathering the great staple of our State.

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The first is the "gang plow," invented by Mr. N. Baker of St. Joseph county, which you have seen in operation here to-day. I have been familiar with its operations for some time past, and can cheerfully recommend its use to the farmers of our State. By the use of this plow, and the addition of one span of horses, you can perform twice the amount of labor in one day, equally well, that you can now with the common plow. And I ask, who would not delight to become a plowman, when, instead of drudging all day, foot-sore and tired between the handles of his plow, he is furnished with a good seat, and, "whip in hand," he can drive his team with all the comfort and dignity of one seated on his coach? May it not well be styled the poetry of agriculture.

The second is the great harvesting machine, invented by Hiram Moore, Esq., of Kalamazoo county. This machine has been in operation for some years in the western part of this State, and all who have witnessed its operation have expressed great admiration and satisfaction. It reaps, gathers, cuts, thrashes, cleans and bags the wheat, all by one operation, and is capable of securing from twenty to twenty-five acres per day, and at an expense not exceeding from one dollar to one dollar and fifty cents per acre. It is managed and operated by six men and sixteen horses. The great advantage of this machine is, that it enables the farmer to secure a much greater crop and in much shorter time than, under the ordinary mode of harvesting, he can now do, and without any of that severe and exhausting labor that now attends it, and at much less expense. There is no labor attending the management of it more severe than riding leisurely along the highway upon your horse the same number of hours. I venture to say that when this machine shall come into general use, our farmers will not approach the cultivation of large and extensive crops of wheat with that reluctance that they now do.

To my fair country women who have graced this exhibition with their presence and with numerous and beautiful specimens of taste, and of their own handiwork, let me, in the name of this Society, bid you welcome. Welcome to the field of our operations and our labors. We are aware that your countenance, your influence and your will in this our work of reform and improvement, are all-powerful for success. We cheerfully invite you to become co-laborers with

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us. But let me tell you that science is as necessary to lead the hand of reform in your department as in ours. A well directed household, and industry intelligently applied, are no less important than a farm in good heart, to accomplish the farmer's enterprise. As I have impressed strongly on those gentlemen in this association who have sons, the importance of educating them thoroughly in the business which they are destined to follow, let me say a word to you who have daughters. In addition to a daily and thorough training in the care and labor of the dairy and all household affairs, educate them in every thing that will have a tendency to make them plain, modest, sensible and useful women, and fit companions for those of our sons who shall become scientific and practical farmers. Spare no pains to keep their minds free from the flood of trash with which our community is now inundated by the mammoth weeklies and other cheap publications. Feed not your daughters upon fiction, but surround them with books of history, philosophy, geography, domestic economy, etc., and treat them to the realities of life. In the [illegible] case they will become sickly and sentimental in their manners, false to themselves and all around them, fit companions only for some errant knight or wandering gipsy; while in the other, they will come forth in all their glory, clad in their native loveliness, and fit companions for farmers, statesmen or philosophers. Teach them that industry is honorable and adds to their charms, and that idleness is low-bred and detracts from their loveliness, and that the domestic circle is to be the theatre of their future fame and glory. Says an eloquent writer:—"It is in the domestic circle of the farmer that woman shines forth in all her glory, guiding the distaff, or leading lisping infancy in prayer."

Let me earnestly entreat you to pay the utmost attention to the physical education of your daughters. "Let them engage in no occupation that will tend to drive the bloom from their cheeks or the vigor from their limbs; or indulge in no mode or fashion of dress that will obstruct the natural and healthy development of their lungs and chests; or an imprudent prudence in avoiding the healthful influence of the sun and air. The lamentable consequences will not be confined to them; children will inherit the feebleness of their mothers, and a sickly race will come after us."

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"It were well," says a distinguished agricultural writer, "well for them and for a future race, that they should revive the acquaintance which their mothers and grand-mothers had with a milking-stool, the garden, and to some extent the field; for then bloom would linger upon their cheeks, health would flow in fuller tides through all their veins; they would acquire vigor of body and soundness of mind that would contribute to their usefulness and enjoyment when time shall bring them to the places you now occupy—shall make them the wives of farmers, and mothers of the rising generation."

I feel that I am already tiring your patience, and should bring this address to a close. But, as this is the first meeting of our Society, something may properly be expected from me at this time on the importance and usefulness of well conducted agricultural societies. As I have found this subject so ably treated by another, presenting views so nearly corresponding with my own, I shall, without any apology, adopt them. "Are agricultural societies useful? Are sufficient benefits derived from them to individuals and the community to compensate for all the trouble and expense of their operations? In answer to these two interrogatories, I will endeavor to show that agricultural societies are not only useful, but highly beneficial. Farmers, from necessity, are scattered over the country at some distance from each other, and though they may have intercourse with those in the immediate vicinity, and in the same town, and sometimes to a greater distance, and by conversation with them, and their own observations, may make some improvements in the mode of managing their farms, yet the field of observation and knowledge is necessarily narrow, when compared with the whole extent of the State. An improvement in raising some particular product may be known and practiced in one portion of the State for years, and the knowledge of it travel a short distance from the place where it originated. But if there is a meeting of farmers for the special purpose of improvement in agriculture from every portion of the State, this improvement will be the subject of conversation, and the knowledge of it will spread into every part of the State. The great utility of these societies, however, and of all associations of men to accomplish important objects, is to excite a spirit of emulation and of commenda-

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ble rivalry; to excite in the farmer, (which is frequently necessary to be excited,) ambition and pride of character as a farmer. This latter object cannot fail to be obtained by a society having annual meetings.

"The mere circumstance of a great number of men meeting together to promote an important object, has this effect upon an ingenious and well regulated mind. The spirit of association is produced; and no man, whose mind is susceptible of pride and ambition, and who has any claim to the character of a respectable farmer, can go home from such a meeting of farmers without forming resolutions of improvement. He sees the subject in a new light. It assumes an importance in his eyes that it never did before. He has been accustomed to consider himself as a kind of insolated being upon his farm, necessary to attend to it to obtain subsistence for himself and family, but of no further importance. He now sees himself to be a member of a numerous and respectable association, all engaged, heart and hand, to promote improvements in farming. These improvements appear of new and additional importance in his eyes. He feels elevated in his own opinion; his relative importance is increased; and has new views altogether, not only of farming, but of the comparative respectability of the employment. Is all this nothing? Is no point gained, to inspire the farmer with such views and feelings as these? Those who are acquainted with human nature; those who know the proper means of directing the human character, and the secret of developing the powers and faculties of men in such a manner as to operate with the greatest intensity to the accomplishment of great results, will answer these interrogatories in the negative. Yes, it is almost every thing in the accomplishment of great objects of improvement, to collect men together, and bind them in an association for that purpose. They see, hear and know new things; and see, hear and learn them in such a manner as not to forget them; in such a manner as to make an indelible impression and to have a practical influence upon their conduct.

"The farmer who, when at home on his own farm, and when comparing it with his neighbor's, thinks he does pretty well. and enjoys that self-complacency which is so pleasing to the mind, and which is so readily indulged without examining with too nice scrutiny his

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claims to participate in a feeling which affords him so much pleasure —when he comes to see, hear and learn what others have done, how much greater improvement they have made, and how far short he falls of what may be done, his self-complacency vanishes. He feels a momentary sense of mortification, and then, with that elasticity of mind which naturally belongs to an enterprising and ambitious man, in the next moment he resolves that for the future no one shall go before him in any practical improvement which industry and enterprise can accomplish. When at home, he thinks he has good horses, good cows, good oxen, good sheep and good swine. When he comes here and sees the animals of the various descriptions which you show him, he finds that his home ideas of excellence were quite limited, and he goes back with the determination that, as soon as practicable, the stock on his farm shall bear a closer resemblance to those which he sees here."

These are some of the fruits of a well-directed agricultural society. Then, brother farmers, shall ours be sustained? Shall it be worthy of ourselves and of our State? If so, then as often as its anniversary meeting shall return, come up, one and all, and greet it with your presence. Bring along with you your wives, your sons and your daughters; bring with you the choicest specimens from your flocks and your herds, from the productions of your fields, your gardens and your orchards; bring with you your neighbors and friends, and let it truly be a gala-day among the yeomanry of Michigan. It will increase in interest and instruction, as year after year shall roll by, and individuals will be found to address you, who will come before you more heavily laden with the fruits of experience and wisdom than I have been able to do this day; and I think that I can assure you that you will return to your homes richer, wiser and better men.

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Premium Essay.

ON THE CULTIVATION OF WHEAT IN THE STATE OF MICHIGAN.

In reviewing the past twenty years in Washtenaw county and the State of Michigan, in regard to the culture of wheat, we are astonished to see the difference that appears from year to year in the staple product of our country. When the western pioneers first arrived in the new State of Michigan, it was but little trouble to cultivate and realize a good crop of wheat, and in particular the first crop on new land. I have cultivated wheat for three successive crops on the same piece of ground, and the last crop would be as good as the first, with the exception of there being a little more chess. Now, as to the land that has been in tillage for the last twenty years, farmers have received but very little encouragement the last year in their crops of wheat; and that will probably be the case for many years to come, if we cannot provide some means to prevent the many evils to which the crop is liable.

The first evil is a small fly, known by the name of the Hessian fly. It is said by many wheat growers, in this and other countries, that this fly lays its eggs in the fall of the year in the roots of the young wheat—the next summer this egg hatches and the insect destroys whole fields of wheat. But on new land we generally harvest good crops, without being troubled with this fly the first or second year. Why is this? The land in its newly cleared state has in it properties that insure a crop of wheat. What are they? In my opinion, the first property is lime and the second is vegetable matter. And why does the fly commit its depredations on old land? I will answer, that the old land, having been tilled for a length of time, loses its two properties to insure a good growth of wheat, that is, lime and vegetable matter.

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Now, I propose to the farmers of this county and the State of Michigan, that when we are about to sow wheat we put our seed wheat on a clean barn floor, say five or six bushels at a time, and put on each bushel of wheat two quarts of lime, unslaked, and a quart of plaster; and after the wheat and lime are proportioned in the heap, put on water in quantity sufficient to make the lime and plaster adhere to the wheat, and stir it well from the bottom of the heap with a shovel, and sow immediately; continue to proportion your seed wheat in this way; and for plains, if you sow late, sow two bushels to the acre, and if for timbered land, one bushel and a half is sufficient to the acre, and you will get a crop of wheat. If the wheat in the heap should prove to be quite hot by the action of the lime, so much the better; it will have a tendency to destroy the eggs of the fly that have probably been deposited in the furze end of the kernel. In pulling up the young wheat you first discover the roots eaten off, and it soon turns yellow and dies.

The best crop of wheat that I have ever harvested in this country, was a six acre lot which had been seeded to clover. I sowed the wheat as directed above, and the crop proved to be one of the best that I ever harvested in this country, the wheat weighing about sixty-four pounds to the bushel, and free from smut, insects, &c. When I have neglected to put lime on my seed wheat, together with a right proportion of plaster, I have invariably failed to produce a good crop of wheat.

Wheat that is sown in autumn (a clover lay excepted) should, instead of harrowing, be covered with a shallow furrow, and the surface of the ground left rough: it will be in less danger of being killed by the frost in the winter, and less injured by the drying winds the following spring; the furrows should be left without harrowing, for the more uneven the ground is the better, the more the soil will be pulverized and mellowed by the action of the frost in the winter. The reason that I will bring forward to establish the probable fact that the eggs of the Hessian fly may be deposited in the furze end of the wheat berry, is this: let any person purchase their summer's supply of rice in the spring of the year, and keep it closely enveloped from time to time, and about the first of August you will perceive a small dark colored

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worm, about one quarter of an inch in length, with a dark head and a small web attached to it, lively in its motion; it walks ahead in the order of the measuring worm of the forest. Now, the question is, how did the eggs of the worms come in your rice? It appears that it is not an insect of this country.

Having explained my views respecting the ways and means of the Hessian fly, I now proceed to give what information is in my power to the second injury which attends the farmer in the cultivation of wheat, which is rust, or mildew. It appears that the rust in wheat commences in July, at the time of the filling of the kernel in the head of wheat, when a combination of heat and moisture brings into action rich manures, and forces into the straw, which has now finished its growth, more juice than the kernel can take up, being already filled out. These juices burst the straw or pass through the natural pores of the stalk, and when these juices come to the air they lose by evaporation their thinner parts, become glutinous, and form the matter called rust, or mildew. It appears that the old red chaff bald wheat is more liable to rust than bearded, especially if the land is in a high state of cultivation, or low ground.

The remedies against rust or mildew, so far as have come under my own observation for the last twenty years' residence in Washtenaw county, are: first, cultivating the hardiest sorts of wheat; second, early sowing; third, raising the earliest varieties and on low ground.

The wheat ought to be sowed at the rate of two and a half bushels of seed to the acre, particularly if the land is sowed late in the season; if early, say the first of September, less seed will answer; and it has proved to be of the utmost consequence to the farmer to change his seed wheat as often as every three or four years, and using lime, say one bushel to the acre, sowed broad-cast over the field in the month of May. It appears that lime sowed in this way will wholly prevent the rust or mildew on wheat. I once tried the experiment with lime. I had a twenty acre lot—I selected two acres off of one side of the field, and in the month of May, about the middle, I sowed two bushels of lime to the acre; and to my astonishment, when I harvested the wheat, that part of the field which was sowed to lime proved to be a good crop with a very plump berry,

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when the remainder of the field was struck with rust or mildew, and not more than half a crop.

The next injury to wheat, which is very common on rich land, is the smut ball, or pepper brand. I have taken some pains to obtain all the information in my power, that is, practical information, of the existence of this destructive disease in wheat. It has long been known to every agriculturist in England and throughout these United States, but the real cause of it is very little known, not only by the practical farmer, but even by scientific authors; such erroneous and contradictory opinions have been advanced, that the farmer cannot derive any satisfactory information from them. This disease, in my opinion, is occasioned by the seeds of an extremely minute parasitic fungus, of the genus uredo, being absorbed by the roots of the germinating wheat grains, and propelled by the rising sap, long before the wheat blossoms, into the young germin or ovium, when the seeds of the fungi vegetate and rapidly multiply, thereby preventing not only the fructification of the ovium but even the developements of the parts of fructification; in consequence no embryo is produced in an infected germin, which, however, continues to grow as long as the sound grains do; and when the sound grains arrive at maturity the infected ones are larger than and are easily distinguished from the sound grains, by their darker green color, and from the ova retaining the same shape and form which they had at the time the infection took place.

In the year 1834 I had a rich piece of ground to sow to wheat, and I concluded to change my seed. I applied to my neighbor for seed wheat, and I took notice at the time that the furze end of the berry had a dark color. I sowed the seed the next season, 1835, and when I came to harvest my wheat one-third of the field was infected with the smut balls, and about the middle of June, 1835, and about ten days before the ear emerged from its hose, and about twenty days before the sound ears springing from the same root were in blossom. At that stage the inner cavities are very small—at first the fungi are of a pure white color, and when the ear emerges from its hose the ovium is much enlarged, but still retains its original shape; and the fungi rapidly multiplying may have then nearly come to ma-

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turity, assumed a darker color, and having separated from the spawn, lie loose in the cavity of the ovium, the infected grains continue growing, and the fungi continue to multiply, till the sound grains have attained their full size and maturity, when the infected grains are easily distinguished from the sound ones by being generally larger and of a darker green color, and if opened they appear to be filled to excess with these dark colored fungi; but the grains infected with the uredo very rarely burst, and these fungi are seldom found on the outside of the grain; but if the grains be bruised they readily emit their offensive smell, which is worse than any thing putrid. When the sound grains are perfectly ripe and dry and assume their light color the infected grains also change, but to a somewhat darker brown, retaining, however, the same shape which the ovium had at its formation. If the infected grains be cut in two they will be found to consist solely of the outermost integerment of the ovium, filled with the ripe black fungi, without any trace of the embryo or albumen. Plants of the wheat infected with the smut brand may be easily distinguished in the field by their size, being generally several inches higher than plants not infected, and larger in bulk; and I have found in all instances a greater number of stalks produced from the same roots, the ear containing more kernels and the kernels more plump, than were contained in those of sound plants of the same seed growing in the same field. One plant produced from seed which I found in the field, had twenty complete stems and ears—some of the stems, with the ears, measuring about five feet—every part of the plant proportionably large, and all the ears entirely affected. Another specimen had eight stems from the same root, five of them above five feet high, and all infected; the other three stems were considerably shorter, the ears smaller, and their grains perfectly sound.

This enlargement of the plant, however, is not to be attributed to the infection, but is undoubtedly the consequence of a luxurious vegetation produced by a rich, moist soil, which secures and promotes the infection more than a dry one; neither does this disease infect the entire ear. I found some ears having one side infected, while the opposite side was perfectly sound. Sometimes five or six perfectly

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sound grains are found in an otherwise unsound head; at the time when the sound grains change their color the fungi, being ripe, cease to multiply. They are all of a globular form and of nearly an equal size.

That the seeds of the fungi are the sole cause of that destructive disease in wheat, the smut brand, I think I have fully ascertained by numerous experiments that I have made for the last twenty years; and even the finest and purest of seed wheat may be liable to this disease. And if this be the fact it becomes evident that the prevention of it can only be effected by cleansing the seed wheat so effectually that every particle of the fungi and their seeds be entirely removed from the grains; but as these extremely minute fungi, when once mixed with the seed wheat, insinuate themselves into the grooves and the furze ends of the tops of the wheat grains, I think that the cultivator ought to be very careful in washing his seed wheat to effect a sure and safe remedy.

From my own often repeated experiments, though on a limited scale, I am convinced that the best and surest remedy is, to steep the seed wheat in properly prepared lime water, leaving it to soak at least twelve hours, and then to dry it well in the open air before sowing it. This process will answer on a small scale, but I fear that it will be found very difficult if not impossible, even by this method, to kill the seeds of the fungi entirely when the quantity of seed wheat is great; and consequently some infected plants might still be found in large wheat fields. Steeping and properly drying the seed wheat in the above manner not only prevents the disease arising from the infected seed wheat, but does also effectually prevent the clean seed from being infected by the seed of the fungi which might exist in the soil of a field on which diseased wheat had been growing before, and consequently the cleanest samples of seed wheat should be steeped as well as the most notoriously infected. And since the year 1835 I have made many experiments on the cultivation of wheat, and thus I have made by repeated experiments of strongly inoculating with the fungi seed wheat which before had been properly steeped and dried, and the result has proved satisfactory, for the infection never took place. Oats are liable to the same disease. I once had some oats that were affected with the smut brand, and at

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the time I sowed them, without thinking any thing about the smut being liable to infect the whole field; and when I harvested the oats, two-thirds of the field was smut. Corn is liable to the same disease. I have planted corn that half of the ear was smut; and when I harvested my corn, very little sound corn could be found in the field that I planted the smut corn or the seed corn that was affected with the smut brand.

In the course of my remarks on the culture of wheat, I come to the discussion about the chess in wheat. This subject having been hammered over the agricultural anvil many times in the State of New York, and beginning to be pretty hot work in Michigan, I take the stand that wheat turns to chess; and as farmers are more particularly interested in their wheat crop than any other in this State, I think if my position be true, that wheat will turn to chess, it is absolutely necessary that farmers should know by what means this change takes place, notwithstanding the chess question is still going bravely on.

Now the chess of wheat, rye and flax are all different in size and shape, each having an affinity and bearing a resemblance to the parent stock. I do not consider it to be an original grain at all, but the natural offspring of degenerated wheat, rye and flax. My first observation was about seventeen years ago, when I sowed ten acres of wheat on new land, in a very dry time. It required much harrowing to bury the seed a sufficient depth, whilst about the stumps the wheat remained uncovered. I supposed the birds would pick it up if left exposed; to prevent them I undertook to hoe it in, and beginning on one side of the field I hoed over about one-half of it well. I was called from home, and when I returned a heavy rain set in and prevented my hoeing the remainder of the field; my wheat was generally up except that about the stumps, which had been sprouted and taken little root. I thought best not to disturb it with the hoe. When it came harvest time it was an evident fact that all the wheat which was not hoed in about the stumps brought forth nothing but chess, while the rest of the field was nearly clean.

I have since taken what is called degenerate wheat, by which I mean to be understood, wheat that has lost its spirit, the essence of

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its best property having been extracted, which is easily known by its sweetish, sickening, flat taste, which has been affected by frequent dryings and wettings—wheat of this description I have taken and sowed carefully, in such a manner as satisfied me that it did not nor will not produce anything but chess; indeed the very hulls of the old wheat were so attached to the chess roots that no critic could separate them. I do not hesitate to say that more chess can be grown from one pint of wheat than from three pints of chess. The chess from wheat grows very strong and flourishes, while chess from chess has a stunted diminutive appearance. I shall not say for certainty, but I very much doubt whether chess will produce chess in succession many years together, unless renewed from the wheat, it partakes so much and so strongly of the mongrel.

Every farmer who suffers his wheat to remain out of doors a long time after cutting, exposed to rains, dews and a scorching sun, contributes towards raising his own chess, from the outside of bundles which are often sprouted; and every field that is put in poorly, and the ground dry for a long time, the uncovered wheat will always produce chess as a natural consequence.

One fact more. I put in a few acres of wheat fourteen years ago. The next summer when I came to harvest it I supposed it shelled all of two bushels to the acre. The land was of an alluvial soil and very rich; something like a month after I ploughed it in the best manner and supposed the wheat came up remarkably well and looked finely. The next spring I expected I might have as good a crop as the preceding one; but to my astonishment, at the time of harvesting I suppose there were over twenty-five bushels of chess to the acre, and not one bushel of wheat. Thus farmers grow thousands of bushels of chess every year without knowing from what, or the cause why; which I wholly ascribe to the simple operations of the natural elements on the seed thus exposed. Why do farmers find more chess on the outskirts of their fields? To my mind the answer is, that more of the seed is never covered with earth.

I will mention one more fact that has come under my observation. Some few years ago, I ploughed up two acres of very rich land of a dark, moist, sandy soil and planted it to corn, and cultivated

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it in the best manner; it produced about eighty bushels of corn to the acre without manure. About the middle of September I cut it up, setting about fifteen rows into one, making a large shock on every other hill. The lot was sown to wheat from picked wheat taken or gathered from the field in small bunches, containing say two or three hundred heads of wheat, and selected with much care; I do not think one kernel of chess was gathered or sown in the lot, which at the time was enclosed with a sufficient fence, and everything on the farm kept out. On inspecting the field before harvesting the crop, I found that the chess had grown up along side of the places where the corn was shocked, as I could not get so as to work with the plow or harrow in every space or neck on either side the shocks of corn. Of course chess grew instead of wheat. But wheat to turn to chess is no more extraordinary to any mind than for sweet to turn to soar or cider to vinegar. Finally, I give it as my opinion that the most effectual remedy against growing chess, is to secure so much wheat as is necessary for our seed in good order, and without rain; then at seeding time, if the ground is well prepared, the wheat covered a suitable depth, and comes up quickly, very few chess stalks will be found in time of harvest. In conclusion, one fact of the utmost importance to the farmer is to sow the purest of seed wheat, and be sure to have it cleared from every foreign substance. If the farmer sows poor seed wheat he must expect to reap poor wheat at the time of harvest. I would say that wheat would flourish better if it were buried deeper than is generally the case in broad-cast sowing. My opinion is founded on the following facts relating to the physiology of the wheat plant.

A grain of wheat, when put into the ground at the depth of three inches, undergoes the following transformation as soon as the farinacious matter which envelopes the frame of the young plant contained in it, is softened into a milky state, a germ is pushed out, and at the bottom of that grain small roots soon follow. The roots are gathering strength whilst the germ by the aid of the milky fluid is shooting upwards; and when the milk is exhausted, the roots are in activity, and are collecting nourishment for the plant from the soil itself. This is analagous to the weaning of the young of animals, which are not abandoned by the mother until they can provide for themselves.

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But the case of Nature does not stop here; when the germ has got fairly above the surface, and become a plant, a set of upper roots are thrown out close to the surface of the ground, which search all the superfine parts of the soil with the same activity as the under roots search the lower parts; and that part of the germ which separated the two sets of roots, is now become a channel by which the lower roots supply the plant with the nourishment they have collected. What an admirable contrivance to secure the prosperity of the plant; two distinct sets of roots serve in the first place to fix the plant firmly in the ground, and to collect nourishment from every quarter; the upper roots are oppositely situated, to receive all the nourishment that comes naturally from the atmosphere, or artificially as manure to the surface, and serve the further purpose of being the base of new stems, which are tiltered up and so greatly increase the productiveness of the plant.

The excellence of the drill system in grain, may be probably perceived in this explanation; for in broad-cast sowing the seed generally lies very near the surface of the ground, and in this situation it is not only more exposed to accidents, arising from birds, insects and the weather, but the two sets of roots are necessarily crowded together, so as to be almost indistinct; the plant is less firm, has fewer purveyors collecting for food; and finally, when the farmer comes to harvest his wheat, there is generally no fault found with the thickness of his grain. Now, it is evident that the wheat when sown is not even; in the cast lap the wheat is much thicker in the centre, and it is of the utmost importance to have wheat sown even in the field.

JOHN G. MORSE.

Ann Arbor, Washtenaw Co., Sept. 17th, 1849.

N. B. The kind of wheat that produced sixty-four pounds to the bushel, was the Indiana white wheat. J. G. MORSE.

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Proceedings of the Annual Meeting of the Michigan State Agricultural Society.

The Annual Meeting of the Michigan State Agricultural Society was held at the Society's Tent on the show ground, September 27th, 1849, Gov. E. Ransom, the President, in the chair.

On motion of Wm. M. Fenton, of Genesee,

Resolved, That the Society now proceed to the election of officers for the ensuing year.

Whereupon the following persons were unanimously elected:

President—EPAPHRODITUS RANSOM, of Kalamazoo.

Recording Secretary—J. C. HOLMES, of Wayne.

Treasurer—JOHN J. ADAM, of Lenawee.

Executive Committee.

Titus Dort,	Wayne County,
John Thomas,	Oakland "
Payne K. Leech,	Macomb "
Rowland B. Perry,	Genesee "
Wm. H. Edgar,	Kalamazoo "
Flora S. Finley,	Washtenaw "
Joseph Gibbons,	Lenawee "
George Redfield,	Cass "
Bela Hubbard,	Wayne "
Fred. V. Smith,	Branch "

Vice Presidents.

John R. Kellogg,	Allegan County,
John Bowne,	Barry "
L. H. Merrick,	Berrien "
L. Dow Crippen,	Branch "
Col. — Maynard,	Calhoun "
Daniel Jewell,	Cass "

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Abel Bingham,	Chippewa	County.
Morris S. Allen,	Clinton	"
Wm. Hammond,	Eaton	"
Jeremiah Smith,	Genesee	"
Levi Baxter,	Hillsdale	"
Ephraim B. Danforth,	Ingham	"
Rufus R. Cook,	Ionia	"
J. G. Cornell,	Jackson	"
Andrew Y. Moore,	Kalamazoo	"
E. F. Chubb,	Kent	"
David Ingalls,	Lapeer,	"
Edwin Smith,	Lenawee	"
Geo. W. Smith,	Livingston	"
Michael Dousman,	Mackinaw	"
John S. Axford,	Macomb	"
Alfred G. Bates,	Monroe	"
Almerin Whitehead,	Oakland	"
Henry Pennoyer,	Ottawa	"
Charles Fitzhugh,	Saginaw	"
Duthan Northrop,	St. Clair	"
Edward S. Moore,	St. Joseph	"
Henry Hunt,	Shiawassee	"
Wolcott H. Keeler,	Van Buren	"
Horace Welch,	Washtenaw	"
Jonathan Shearer,	Wayne	"

Corresponding Secretaries.

J. B. Bailey,	Allegan	County.
Nathan Barlow, Jr.,	Barry	"
Wm. Dougherty,	Berrien	"
H. H. Smith,	Branch	"
O. C. Comstock, Jr.,	Calhoun	"
Geo. B. Turner,	Cass	"
Stephen R. Wood,	Chippewa	"
Samuel M. Scott,	Clinton	"
Harvey Williams,	Eaton	"
Chas. N. Rucker,	Genesee	"

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Geo. C. Munro,	Hillsdale County.
C. P. Bush,	Ingham "
Geo. W. Germain,	Ionia "
Ira C. Backus,	Jackson "
N. A. Balch,	Kalamazoo "
Henry R. Williams,	Kent "
Jonathan R. White,	Lapeer "
Richard Kent,	Lenawee "
Enos B. Taylor,	Livingston "
Charles O'Malley,	Mackinaw "
H. Cartter,	Macomb "
E. G. Morton,	Monroe "
H. N. Howard.	Oakland "
Silas G. Harris,	Ottawa "
E. N. Davenport,	Saginaw "
Charles A. Loomis,	St. Clair "
Louis A. Leland,	St. Joseph "
John B. Bloss,	Shiawassee "
Jed. K. Simmons,	Van Buren "
Mark Norris,	Washtenaw "
Henry Ledyard,	Wayne "

On motion,

Resolved, That the words "by ballot, and," in the seventh line of Article 2nd of the Constitution be stricken out.

On motion of Wm. M. Fenton, of Genesee,

Resolved, That after the word "Society," in the first line of Article 9th of the Constitution, the words, "except the Recording Secretary," be inserted: also, after the word "services," in the second line of the same Article, the words, "the Executive committee shall allow the said Secretary such sum, for past and future services, as they may deem advisable," be added.

On motion of Wm. Finley,

Resolved, That the Executive committee be instructed to prepare a memorial to be presented to the next Legislature, asking that a permanent appropriation be made for the next five years, of such an amount as they may deem necessary, in aid of this Society.

On motion of N. G. Isbell, of Livingston,

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Resolved, That this Society tender their grateful acknowledgments to the Ladies of the city of Detroit and the country, for the exquisite skill and taste displayed in the arrangement of Floral Hall, and for the liberal and choice selection of articles presented for exhibition, not only enhancing its interest, but adding another evidence of the increased industry, intelligence and taste of the fairer portion of creation, cheering the laborer and husbandman to renewed exertion in the march of substantial improvement.

On motion,

Resolved, That our thanks are due, and hereby tendered to the citizens of Detroit, for their freely tendered hospitality, not only to the members of this Society, but to all who have attended our first State Fair.

On motion,

Resolved, That the thanks of the Michigan State Agricultural Society be tendered to Hon. E. H. Lothrop, for the very able and interesting address which he has delivered on this occasion, and that a copy be requsted for publication.

On motion of Charles G. Hammond,

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be tendered to its officers, for their arduous and gratuitous services in behalf of the objects of the Society.

On motion of Titus Dort,

Resolved, That the Society now adjourn.

Abstract from the Treasurer's Report, Dec. 22, 1849.

CR.

By Cash received from State,	$ 400 00
" " " for members' tickets for 1849,	1,198 00
" " " for single tickets at fair, 1849,	1,301 10
" " " for articles sold and premiums returned,	36 00
" " " of city subscriptions to defray local expenses of fair at Detroit,	523 00
By Cash received for sale of lumber,	310 84
" two notes for lumber sold, due 1st April, 1850,	154 97
	$3,923 91

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DR.

To Cash paid premiums,	$ 898 50
" " " for lumber, Carpenter's account and rent of show ground,	1,114 66
To Cash paid expenses of fair at Detroit, and incidental expenses,	736 70
To Cash on hand,	1,109 08
" two notes as above,	154 97
	$3,923 91

Mr. J. C. Holmes:

Dear Sir—Enclosed I forward, agreeably to your request, the general monthly results of my meteorological observations during the past year, as far as they relate to the indications of the Barometer and Thermometer, and the amount of rain.

I have not found sufficient time, nor shall I soon, to sum up the results as to the winds and clouds.

Very respectfully,

Yours, &c.,

GEO. DUFFIELD.

Detroit, Jan. 28, 1850.

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Result of Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations, made at Detroit, Mich., during A. D. 1849, *by Rev. George Duffield.*

BAROMETER.

	January.	February.	March.	April.
Maximum,	30.39, on the 19th.	30.35, on the 19th.	30.08, on the 1st.	30.01, on the 14th.
Minimum,	29.26, 15th & 25th	29.28, on the 6th.	28.97, on the 20th.	28.92.
Range,	1.13.	1.03.	1.11.	1.09.
Average,	29.775.	29.92.	29.204.	29.447.
Mean,	29.82.	29.815.	29.525.	29.460.
RAIN.				
	3.932 inches.	1.080 inches.	4.080 inches.	3.644 inches.

THERMOMETER.

Maximum,	39 on the 25th.	49 on the 28th.	50 on the 28th.	80 on the 30th.
Minimum,	8 on the 11th.	14 on the 19th.	16 on the 2d & 3d.	23 on the 14th.
Range,	47.	63.	34.	57.
Average,	18.918.	20.57.	34.29.	44.799.
Mean,	22.5.	17.	33.	51.5

BAROMETER.

	May.	June.	July	August.
Maximum,	30.13, on the 2nd.	29.95, on the 18th.	29.92, on the 15th.	29.76, on the 12th.
Minimum,	29.02, on the 13th.	29.30, on the 7th.	29.36, on the 25th.	29.11, on the 9th.
Range,	1.11.	00.65.	00.56.	00.65.
Average,	29.360.	29.594.	29.652	29.625.
Mean,	29.575.	29.625.	29 640.	29,435.
RAIN.				
	6.640 inches.	5.732 inches.	4.815 inches.	7.193 inches.

THERMOMETER.

Maximum,	81, on the 21st.	92, on the 21st.	93, on the 10th.	84, on the 26th.
Minimum,	40, on the 2d.	56, on the 7th & 9th	64, on the 22d.	52, on the 31st.
Range,	41.	36.	29.	26.
Average,	58.5.	75.116.	78.274.	75.233.
Mean,	60.5.	74.	78.5.	71.

BAROMETER.

	September.	October.	November.	December.
Maximum.	29 98, on the 18th.	29.90, on the 18th.	29.80, on the 15th.	30.24, on the 12th.
Minimum,	29.38, on the 27th.	29.09, on the 22d.	29.11, on the 25th.	29.16, on the 23rd.
Range,	00.60.	00.81.	00.79.	1.08.
Average,	29.635.	29.544.	29.534.	29.538.
Mean,	29.63.	29.495.	29.495.	29.200.
RAIN.				
	0.278 inches.	3.865 inches.	2.036 inches.	1.286 inches.

THERMOMETER.

Maximum,	83, on 15th & 16th.	67, on 27th & 28th.	71, on the 5th.	42, on the 5th.
Minimum,	48, on the 24th.	34.	28, on the 29th.	1, on the 30th.
Range,	35.	33.	43.	43.
Average,	65.499.	52.209.	47.216.	29.161.
Mean,	65.5.	50.5.	49.5.	21.5.

Totals.—Average of Barometer, 29.177.
Do Thermometer, 49.999.
Do Rain. 42.781 inches.
Highest range of Barom'r, 1.47.
Do do Therm'r, 107.

J. C. HOLMES,
Sec'y M. S. Ag. Soc.

Detroit, January 14th, 1850

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COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

AN ACT for the encouragement of Agriculture, Manufactures and the Mechanic Arts.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan*, That in any county of this State where the inhabitants thereof have organized and established, or may hereafter organize and establish a society for the encouragement and advancement of agriculture, manufactures and the mechanic arts, and shall raise from said society annually the sum of one hundred dollars or over, for the promotion of the above objects in said county, the board of supervisors of said county, at their annual session in each and every year, are hereby required to levy a tax of not less than one-tenth nor more than one-fifth of one mill on the dollar on the assessment roll of the county; which tax shall be collected and paid to the county treasurer of the county in the same manner that other taxes are collected and paid.

Sec. 2. The treasurer of the county shall keep the sum so raised, subject to the order of the board of supervisors of said county.

Sec. 3. The said board of supervisors shall draw upon the said treasurer for the sum so raised, and the same shall be expended, under the direction of said board, for the benefit of said society, in the purchase of premiums, the diffusion of valuable agricultural, manufacturing and mechanical knowledge, or in such other way as shall, in the opinion of the board, be calculated to promote and encourage the important objects above specified.

Sec. 4. The act entitled "an act for the encouragement of agriculture," approved March second, eighteen hundred and forty-four, is hereby repealed.

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Sec. 5. Any citizen of any county in which a society of the kind above named is or shall be organized, shall have a right to become a member thereof by complying with the rules and regulations of said society.

Sec. 6. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passsage.

Approved March 16, 1849.

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Calhoun County Agricultural Society.

At a meeting of the citizens of Calhoun county friendly to the agricultural interests of said county, held at Marshall on the 2d day of January, 1849, for the purpose of forming an Agricultural Society; said meeting was organized by appointing Loren Maynard, President, and Philo Dibble, Vice President, and Milo Soule, Secretary of said meeting.

On motion of Z. Tillotson,

A committee of five, to wit: Jeremiah Brown, Charles Dickey, O. C. Comstock, Jr., David Brown and H. D. Hall, was appointed to report a constitution for an Agricultural Society.

On motion, William Haskins was appointed a member of said committee, in place of O. C. Comstock, who was absent.

On motion, the above committee were requested to report the names of officers of said Society for the ensuing year.

Said committee reported a constitution, which was accepted and adopted by the meeting. They also reported the names of officers of the Society for the ensuing year.

Whereupon Jeremiah Brown was elected President, and Andrew Bell, Amos Hadwin, Leonard Cleveland, Warren Jey, Reynolds Cornell, Stephen Valentine, Howell Sanford, Zenos Tillotson, Loren Maynard, Thomas Burton, James Sheldon, Joseph Otis, Enos Gillis, Stephen Graham, I. A. Robinson, Alfred Holcomb, Justus Goodwin, Tracy H. Southworth, James Humeston, and Hiram Smith, were elected Vice Presidents; and Milo Soule, Secretary; and Oliver C. Comstock, Jr., Treasurer of said Society.

On motion,

Resolved, That each Vice President act as a committee of vigi-

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lance in his township, and that they be required to communicate with the Secretary, and from time to time inform him of the progress of the Society in his township.

Resolved, That when this meeting adjourn, it adjourn to meet at the American Hotel at Battle Creek, on the first Thursday in April next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers, and published in the papers of the county and the Michigan Farmer.

Resolved, That the constitution and by-laws of this Society be published in the papers of this county.

On motion, the meeting did then adjourn.

N. B.—There will be a meeting of the officers of the above Society held at Marshall, on the 2d Thursday in February, to adopt by-laws, when the constitution and by-laws will be published in accordance with the above resolution.

LOREN MAYNARD, *President.*

MILO SOULE, *Secretary.*

CONSTITUTION

OF CALHOUN CO. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, ADOPTED JANUARY 5, 1849.

ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be called the "Calhoun County Agricultural Society," for the promotion of the Agricultural, Horticultural, Pomological and Household interests of said County, organized under "an act for the encouragement of agriculture, approved March 2, 1844."

ARTICLE 2. Any person may become a member of this Society by paying into its Treasury one dollar on admission, and fifty cents thereafter, annually, on or before the annual meetings, during his continuance as a member.

ARTICLE 3. The officers of this Society shall be a President, one Vice President in each organized Township in the County, a Secretary and Treasurer, who shall together constitute the Executive Committee. They shall be elected annually, by a majority of the votes, and shall have power to fill vacancies in their own body.

ARTICLE 4. The President shall preside at the meetings of the So-

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ciety, and do and perform whatever pertains to the nature of his office, or that may hereafter be specified. The Vice Presidents shall assist the President in the discharge of his duties, and some one of them shall fill his place during his absence.

Article 5. The Treasurer shall keep an accurate account of all moneys that may come into his hands, pay them over on an order of the President, countersigned by the Secretary; and at each annual meeting make a full and correct exhibit of the affairs of the Society.

Article 6. The Secretary shall keep a record of all the doings of the Society, and immediately after each annual meeting, prepare a report of all the premiums awarded at such meeting, and publish the same in all the papers of the County, and the Michigan Farmer.

Article 7. The Executive committee shall make the necessary preparations for an Annual Fair, and give sufficient previous notice of the premiums to be awarded thereat, at which time the annual meeting for the election of officers shall be had, and the Executive committee shall make an annual report.

Article 8. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer in each year, as soon as the sum of one hundred dollars shall be raised by the Society, to give notice thereof to the board of Supervisors of the County, to the end that a like amount may be raised by the County for the use of the Society.

Article 9. The Executive Committee shall appoint local committees in the various towns of this County, whose duty it shall be to obtain members, to collect all sums due to this Society, and perform all the labors connected with the operations thereof in their respective towns.

Article 10. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee, five of whom shall constitute a quorum, to exercise a general supervision of the affairs of the Society; to appropriate the funds of the same in such manner as shall in their judgment best serve the interests and advance the objects of the Society; to call meetings; to distribute all books, plants, seeds, &c., received for the use of the Society; and also to make all necessary by-laws and rules for the government of the Society.

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ARTICLE 11. The first annual meeting of the Society shall be held at Marshall, and after that at such places as the Executive Committee may direct.

ARTICLE 12. All persons resident at the time in the county of Calhoun may become competitors for the premiums of the Society by becoming members of the Society.

ARTICLE 13. This constitution may be altered at any annual meeting by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

ARTICLE 14. No allowance shall be made to the officers of this Society for services rendered.

BY-LAWS

OF CALHOUN CO. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, ADOPTED FEBRUARY 8, 1849.

1. The Executive Committee shall annually appoint a Marshal, whose duty it shall be to cause to be provided suitable pens for the reception of stock offered for premiums; he shall take charge of such pens, and assign each animal and each product its preper place on days of exhibition; he shall keep a list of such animals, with such other information in relation to each as may be communicated to him by the Secretary, for the inspection of the Viewing Committees. He may appoint necessary assistants, with the same duties, subject to himself.

2. No article shall be entitled to a premium, but such as actually belong to, and are *bona fide*, the property of competitors, or such as they have had possession of, and been by them kept within the county for six months next preceding the exhibition. Applicants for premiums shall give in written statements relative to the article exhibited, and shall be prepared to procure satisfactory evidence to sustain them.

3. No member of any Viewing Committee shall, prior to their award, ask or receive from any person on the day of the Fair, information, touching animals or products, except from the Marshal or his assistants; nor shall the Marshal or his assistants, prior to such award, communicate to to the Committe in any case, the names of the owners of such animals or products.

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4. The Viewing Committee shall be attended to the pens by the Marshal and his assistants; and any owner of stock or member of the Society who shall in any way attempt to influence the decisions of the committees, shall forfeit all claims to a premium. Any member who shall refuse to obey the Marshal, when acting within the sphere of his duty, or shall resist in the execution of his duties, shall be expelled from the Society.

5. All reports of Viewing Committees shall be in writing, and signed by the members of the committee assenting thereto; and premiums shall be conferred on the award of a majority of any such committee.

6. No premiums shall be awarded without competition, unless the Viewing Committee shall deem the animal or product highly meritorious; nor shall premiums be given in cases where there is competition, unless the Viewing Committee shall deem the said animal or product worthy of the same.

7. No premium shall be delivered but to the person to whom it is awarded, who shall forfeit the same if not present to receive it on the day of exhibition, unless in case of sickness or for other unavoidable occurrences, to be determined by the board.

8. No animal presented for competition shall be entitled to receive more than one premium annually.

9. No domestic, household or other manufacture presented for competition, shall be entitled to receive more than one premium annually.

10. It shall be the duty of the Viewing Committee to deposit with the Secretary their awards, and the same shall be preserved in the archives of the Society.

11. The Executive Committee, agreeably to article 10th of the constitution, shall audit the accounts of the Treasurer, and if found correct, shall certify to the same prior to its submission to the annual meeting of the Society.

12. It shall be the duty of the President, upon the application of five members of the Executive Committee, to call a meeting of the same for the dispatch of business.

13. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive and keep all books, pamphlets, papers, &c., designed for the Society, and loan the

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same to its members; and also to report to the annual meeting the number of of volumes pertaining to the library.

14. No person shall be entitled to vote unless he has complied with the provisions of the constitution.

LIST OF PREMIUMS.

At the annual Fair of the Calhoun county Agricultural Society, held at Marshall on the 20th and 21st days of September, 1849, the following premiums were awarded to the persons whose names are hereunto annexed, to wit:

To Loren Maynard, for the best managed farm,	$15 00
Josiah Hendryx, 2d do	10 00
Jas. Bryan, best crop winter wheat,	8 00
Joseph Otis, 2d do	5 00
G. Robertson second best bushel winter wheat,	1 00
Award on first best prohibited by constitution.	
J. Brown, best bushel spring wheat,	1 00
George Hentig, best crop corn,	8 00
J. S. Heath, twelve ears best corn,	50
Isaac E. Crary, do flint corn,	50
George Hentig, do sweet corn,	50
Loren Maynard, best crop oats,	3 00
O. C. Comstock, Jr., best barrel flour, Marshal Mills, Marshall,	3 00
H. J. Cushman, 2d best, Cushman Mills, Battle Creek,	2 00
S. S. Allcott, 3d best, Stone Mills, Marshall,	1 00
George Hentig, best crop potatoes,	2 00
Joseph Otis, 2d do	1 00
Joseph Otis, best sample potatoes that have resisted rot,	1 00
H. D. Phelps, 2d do	50
H. D. Phelps, seedling potatoes,	50
Thomas Atkinson, sweet potatoes,	50
S. G. Pattison, best stallion,	5 00
W. Farnsworth, 2d do	3 00
John Vanderburg, stud colt,	3 00

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John Udell, yearling colt,	$1 00
Joseph Otis, colt,	1 00
Saxton Diver, brood mare,	5 00
S. G. Pattison, 2d do	3 00
D. T. Hendryx, best pair draft horses,	5 00
John Barbour, 2d do	3 00
J. G. Johnson, 3d do	2 00
John Evans, working oxen,	5 00
D. McGee, 2d do	3 00
Z. Tillotson, 3d do	2 00
Oliver Thomas, three year old steers,	4 00
Asahel Beach, stock cow,	3 00
Asahel Beach, yearling heifer,	2 00
H. J. Hendryx, cow and pair steer calves,	1 00
Charles Dickey, best bull,	5 00
S. G. Pattison, 2d do	3 00
S. G. Pattison, bull calf,	1 00
Zenas Tillotson, heifer calf,	1 00
Joseph Otis, yearling steers,	2 00
L. Maynard, 2d do	1 00
S. G. Pattison, dairy cow,	3 00
Z. Tillotson, 2d do	2 00
L. Maynard, pen of forty sheep,	10 00
Henry Polhemus, five ewes,	5 00
S. G. Pattison, 2d do	3 00
Henry Polhemus, buck,	3 00
L. Maynard, 2d do	2 00
L. Maynard, 3d do	1 00
S. Heath, boar,	3 00
J. Brown, 2d do	2 00
J. B. Cook, 3d do	1 00
J. B. Cook, sow,	3 00
J. Brown, 2d do	2 00
O. C. Comstock, 3d do	1 00
J. Otis, pen of four pigs,	3 00
G. W. McAllaster, lumber wagon,	2 00
G. Robertson, 2d do	1 00

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Enos Gillis, horse rake,	$1 00
Etheridge & Co., variety of plows,	3 00
M. Hungerford, grub hoe,	1 00
J. Brown, straw cutter,	2 00
George Hentig, plow,	1 00
John Ansley, specimen of farm fence,	2 00
N. P. Hobart, do do	1 00
J. Brown, firkin butter,	3 00
L. Maynard, roll butter, (10 lbs.)	1 00
J. Porter, 2d do	50
C. H. Lusk, bbl. and half cask,	1 00
C. H. Lusk, flour barrel,	1 00
O. C. Comstock, Jr. 2d do	50
J. Udell, carpet, (called wool,)	2 00
Mrs. Harriet Gordon, rag carpet,	1 00
Delia A. Stone, wool hose,	50
Howell Sanford, best woolen half hose,	50
James Winters, do yarn,	1 00
Juliana Woolsey, 3d do	50
Nancy C. Scamlin, best bonnet, (June grass,)	1 00
Mrs. J. A. Way, best needlework,	1 00
Mrs. D. Clark, best counterpane,	50
Henry Failing, best woolen shawl,	1 00
John Udell, best table linen,	50
Mrs. R. E. Hall, best hearth rug,	50
Miss D. A. Stone, best ottaman cover,	50
Mrs. I. E. Crary, best table cover,	1 00
Mrs. Clarrissa Hough, best buck gloves and moccasins, ticket of membership,	50
Etheridge & Co., sadiron, goose, &c.,	20
E. F. & S. Cogswell, clothes bars,	50
Job Pettengill, flour scoop,	50
H. A. Tillotson, stove furniture,	2 00
L. Bradley, trunk,	50
Alexander Peterman, screw plate,	50
H. A. Woodruff, roll of leather,	1 00

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George Hentig, celery,	$0 50
do carrots,	50
do beets,	50
do rhubarb,	50
Z. F. Sautell, squash,	50
Daniel Woolsey, pumpkins,	50
Milo Soule, cabbage,	50
C. Robinson, apples, (large variety,)	1 00
John Barbour, 2d	50
James Remson, apples, (fine specimen,)	50
J. M. B. Wetherwax, do do	50
James Humeston, grapes,	75
Isaac. E. Crary, 2d do	50
James Humeston, quinces,	50
Miss Mary Comstock, boquet of flowers,	75
George Hentig, 2d do	50
J. F. Bardwell, six dahlias,	75
Mrs. J. W. Gordon, do	50
Z. Tillotson, green house plant,	1 00
O. C. Comstock, Jr., 2d do	50
J. A. Way, roses, (triumph du luxumberg,)	50
F. A. Kingsbury, bureau,	2 00
Lewis W. Tillotson, Poland chickens,	50
Master O. C. Comstock, 2d do	25

At the plowing match, James Connelly, Granville Beardsley, and J. G. Johnston plowed; and upon an examination of the report of the judges, the executive committee were of the opinion that they could not award a premium, and they concluded to pay to each competitor one dollar.

I am authorized by Col. Maynard to say that he will donate to the society the amount of the premium awarded to him on his farm.

MILO SOULE, Sec'y.

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ADDRESS OF HON. WM. M. FENTON,

DELIVERED AT THE FIRST ANNUAL FAIR OF THE CALHOUN COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1849.

By its public gatherings, its festivals and anniversaries, may the character of a nation be judged. The historian has recounted in vivid colors the events of those times when knightly valor and illustrious descent were the only passports to distinction; when the gorgeous displays of chivalry, and the imposing ceremonies of the tournament formed the focus of attraction to all; when the wealth of a kingdom was squandered to add delicacies to the banquet, or brilliancy to the pageants of royalty. While the imagination dwells upon the princely splendor, the baronial magnificence, or the heroic deeds of those who yet live on the page of history, we almost forget that such a picture presents to us an age when political power was vested in the hands of a few who claimed it as a prerogative of gentle birth; when the hard earnings of the poor and oppressed were unsparingly taken to pamper to the pleasures of their rulers; when the humble tillers of the soil were debased, their occupation despised, and they left to suffer the burden without enjoying the blessings of civil government; when the now honorable vocation of the husbandman was followed only by those who, breathing an air tainted by the miasma of despotism, were comdemned to toil without compensation, to live the life and eat the bread of the slave.

But the exhibition here presented to the eye, the occurrence of your first Agricultural Fair, the thoughts to which the occasion on which we are assembled give rise, all tell of another and a better age; of an age and country where no titled despot is permitted to revel in wealth, in luxury and power, while those around him are condemned to toil and servitude; but where the pure air of freedom is inhaled by an intelligent population, and where the onward march of enterprise and the continued amelioration of the condition of the human race afford active stimulants to the better energies of man's nature. They tell of an age when the art of agriculture is held in the highest respect, and its importance is being well understood; when those engaged in the cultivation of the earth are led to feel in a greater degree the responsibility of the position in which they are placed, and the dignity of the occupation they pursue.

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History amply demonstrates, that in proportion to the relative importance and respectability attached to agriculture and the industrial pursuits incident to it, as compared with others, will be the strength and prosperity of the State, and the wealth and happiness of its inhabitants; while as a nation becomes addicted to luxury and idleness, and inclined to look with contempt upon those employments necessary to our subsistence and comfort, so will be its decline and ultimate fall and degradation. Agriculture is an art which, coeval with the existence of man, has ever been indispensable to the production of most of the necessaries and many of the luxuries of life. It has administered alike to the happiness and wealth of individuals and of states; and wherever it is brought to a high degree of perfection, and is the prevailing employment of intelligent citizens, will be found a country abounding in wealth and population; becoming a granary to other nations, and blessed with the comforts and refinements incident to civilization. With a soil and climate suited to the varied productions of prolific nature, with a territory as yet but sparsely populated, it becomes with us a primary object to cultivate the earth, and to awaken a just appreciation of the paramount importance of this pursuit should be among the principal ends at which this society should aim.

In discharging the honorable trust your committee have confided to me, it might seem to be appropriate, and may perhaps be expected, that I should give some hints and communicate some information which would be of actual and immediate service in practical farming. That duty should however be confided to more experienced hands. If you gather from me no such instruction, let my limited knowledge of the peculiarities of your soil and products, as well as my own limited experience, be a sufficient apology. In that work are engaged able minds—men whose whole souls are devoted to the cause; whose thoughts, theories and practical experiments are periodically appearing in the agricultural papers of the day—papers, without which a farmer will soon find himself far behind the age in which he lives; without which it would be impossible for him to compete with his better informed neighbor, or to keep himself on a level with those whom he may once have excelled in the science of farming. Adding then my tribute to the intrinsic value and almost in-

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dispensable necessity of agricultural papers to the farmer, you will, I doubt not, excuse me from attempting to enlighten you on what can there better be learned, and what could undoubtedly be better taught by some among you, and bear with me in some remarks of a general nature, elicited by the invitation extended me and the importance of the object in which you are engaged.

It has been said that three hours useful labor in a day is sufficient to procure all the necessaries and comforts of life. If this be the case, we are led to inquire whence comes the misery, wretchedness and destitution of so great a portion of the human family; and the reply is furnished at once in the fact that so many are engaged in no productive employment; or worse than that, lead lives of vice and idleness. These consume the necessaries raised by the industrious, and are too often pampered, petted and fed by those who, in obedience to the command of holy writ, earn their bread by daily toil. Such has been too much the case by those who, governed by the dictates of a mistaken tenderness, have deemed it a duty to select for their sons and daughters other positions in society than those connected with the pursuits of agriculture.

It is but a brief period since by many it was thought derogatory to the character of a young gentleman to be brought up to the labor of a farm, or a young lady to be versed in the mysteries of the dairy or the loom. Hence the productions of the industrious farmer were squandered in a worse than idle use of the means within his reach; his sons became dissolute and extravagant, his daughters, their health ruined by the dissipation and irregularities incident to fashionable life, fit subjects for a slow and lingering consumption. The experience of the past has afforded too many instances of the melancholy results of this supposed duty of the parent, in the loss of his property and the ruin of the health and reputation of his family. But that day has gone by. A new standard of respectability has been raised within our borders. The productions of the husbandman are not now squandered in a worse than vain attempt to elevate the condition of his sons and daughters by following the exactions of arbitrary fashion, but by habits of industry and frugality he is adding wealth to his store, and health, happiness and substantial respectability to his family.

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To the accomplishment of this desirable change in the public mind, nothing has more conduced than agricultural societies; and if an individual could be found so skeptical as to doubt their utility, the evidence here tendered to his senses should dispel his apprehensions. The manifestations of the enterprize of the farmers and mechanics of your county, exhibited in the varieties of stock, agricultural implements and products here displayed, are not only gratifying to the eye, but convincing proof of the skill and intelligence of those who have in so eminent a degree been successful in their respective vocations. Besides, the energy and perseverence with which you have commenced and seem likely to continue to urge forward the general object of this Society, give bright tokens of success; and the day is not far distant when the results will be evident in the improved culture of the soil, the additional conveniences, comforts and elegancies surrounding the home of the Calhoun county farmer, and the increased consideration and respect which will follow the improvement of his general condition.

The tendency of association is in a greater or less degree according to the capabilities of its members, to infuse into the minds of each the knowledge and experience of all combined. The exhibition of the stock and productions of a farm incites to honorable emulation in the future, all those who have not arrived at the same degree of perfection; and the various notes and essays presented by practical and scientific farmers, are not only instructive for the time being, but become permanently useful when committed to the press and placed within the reach of those who are disposed to read. The agriculturists of a county like this, when collected together, have a higher and more exalted conception of their relative importance in society, their numerical, moral and political strength—they are soon led to perceive that it is for them to determine their own true position, the elevation upon which they shall stand as to refinement and intelligence—each has an object in raising the standard of his profession, and all combine in a generous rivalry with other occupations to excel in practical usefulness.

The mind of the intelligent farmer is never excited by a jealousy of those pursuing other vocations. "He is a friend to manufactures, by which the raw material is prepared for the use of man, and to

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commerce, which converts the surplus of his produce into permanent wealth, and place upon his hospitable board the fruits of other climes." To the mechanic, the maufacturer, the merchant and the professional man, he gives each his due weight in the scale, well knowing that all are necessary to form the great harmonious whole of society—yet, as the originator of the wealth which has built our villages and cities, which sustains our merchants, our mechanics, our churches and our schools, our manufactures and our commerce, and indeed our government itself, the farmer claims, as he deserves, the highest place for his profession.

The first and principal means of acquiring wealth, or even subsistence, is the cultivation of the earth. The hand of man brings into active use the properties of the soil, and that Being who regulates the seasons rewards the labors of the husbandman. Here is actual capital created by the application of skill and labor to the natural qualities of the soil, and thus property is produced—this is used so far as necessary for support, and the surplus is exchanged with the mechanic for his wares, and with the merchant for his goods; or is sold for cash, which is reserved for a future occasion when expenditure for any purpose may be required.

Familiar, as you are, with the early settlement of the country, you can the better appreciate the truth of the position, that all wealth is first directly produced by the hand of the husbandman. Take for example any locality with which you are acquainted. The pioneer fells the first tree in a forest of many miles in extent, and the sound of his axe is echoed only by the wilderness with which he is surrounded; it is heard by no human ear but his own—enterprize leads him on; he is cheered by the hope of a bright future. In a little time his clearing is made, a rude shelter is erected for his family, and the products of a farm have given him a reward for his labor—the opening now made, other families settle in his vicinity—as soon as it is found that a new settlement is commenced, artizans of every description follow, and he, who solitary and alone threaded his way through the then pathless wild, now finds himself surrounded with shops, stores and mills. A busy town springs up before him, as if created by the wand of an enchanter—improved roads, comfortable

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dwellings, extended farms, and the neat school house and the graceful spire of the village church, tell of comfort, of intelligence, of virtue and of wealth. Were it not for the enterprise of the pioneer who thus breaks ground in the wilderness, and for the products of the farm, which have thus sprung into existence, who of all that now busy village population would have found means of subsistence, or would have sought there a resting place? Not one. No: but for the produce of the farmer, the mechanic would have found no compensation for his labor or the merchant for his goods—no mills would have been erected, and the teacher of the school, the minister of the Gospel, or the man of the law could not have obtained means to clothe, to feed and to support himself and family—all would have been still, solitary and undisturbed as when left by the hand of the Creator. This is an isolated case; but as it is with a single locality, so it is and must continue to be with our country at large, until vast regions yet unsettled are brought into subjection by the hand of man; and the basis of our wealth must be the produce of agriculture, although manufactures are its auxiliary, and will increase with the density of our population.

It has been said of agriculture, that "manufactures are grafted upon it as that replenishing stock which supplies nourishment to all their different and extensive branches. It is the life of industry, and it is the soul of economy—it is that art which alone lays the foundation for a plentiful supply to the various necessities of the poor, by affording them constant employment, and exciting their industry—from which must result a consequent security to the government." To elevate and refine the mind—to awaken the intellect—to beautify and adorn life, the ornamental as well as useful arts are necessary, and without them we should indeed be but little removed from the savage. Each occupation or pursuit which arouses genius or excites to activity, enterprise and industry, is dependent in a greater or less degree upon others, and all are necessary to our comfort, well being and happiness. Yet, while we concede to each and every industrial pursuit its due share of consequence, we cannot fail to perceive the paramount importance of agriculture to the growth and developement of the resources of our country, as the main producing branch of industry. The riches of every nation depend

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chiefly upon the products of its lands; and it is a trite but incontrovertible axiom in political economy, that we must, to become wealthy, produce more than we consume—in other words, we must export more than we import, to have the balance of trade in our favor.

Without becoming obnoxious to the charge of dealing in politics, where everything of that nature is out of place, it may not be too much, indeed it is not, for the men of the west to say, that the great interests of our country are those which require the markets of the world—and the more open and free they are to us, the more steady and sure will be our advancement in wealth and prosperity.

But whether the ports of the old world are or are not freely opened to us for the purposes of commerce, when the voice of their necessities reach us across the broad expanse of waters by which we are separated, it awakens a response which sends joy and gladness to the sorrowful and distressed. Already the deep sympathy of the American people has been appealed to, to feed the starving millions of Europe—and the appeal has not been in vain. The coffers of wealth and the granaries of the husbandman have been alike opened to the cries of the heart-stricken and famishing population of Ireland; and the thanks of a nation of sufferers, for relief from the dangers of starvation, has been wafted to us by the breeze of the Atlantic.

It is a source of gratification to believe that evils like these can never exist among us while we continue to be an agricultural people; for the limits of our country will continue to expand with the growth of enterprise and the increase of our population—affording in the future as it has in the past, to the down trodden and oppressed of every clime, a refuge and a home.

Who shall prescribe bounds to the area of freedom? Already the name of "American Citizen" is a protecting ægis to the traveler from the shores of the Atlantic to those of the Pacific, and throughout the habitable globe. "The sun which at its rising gilds the lofty peaks of the granite hills of New Hampshire, ere it sets on our western borders reflects back its glittering rays from the golden sands of California." Within a brief period the British provinces of North America will knock for admission at the door of the Union, and the oppressed descendant of the Aztecs seek the shelter and protection of

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our flag against the exactions of a military despotism. Then, indeed, will "the whole boundless continent be ours"—that event may not be far distant.

True, it is for the future to determine whether such shall be our destiny—but, in the mean time, the agriculturists of the Union, who number three and a half times more than those engaged in all other pursuits, have a duty to perform in this regard to themselves, their families and their country. Hence it becomes important that the tone of public opinion, the sentiment of the masses upon the great political topics of the day, should be such as to give assurance of the permanency of our confederacy; and to accomplish this object, active exertions should be used to promote the spread of intelligence among those engaged in the cultivation of the soil, for on them we must mainly rely.

The occupation of adult males in the United States is estimated as follows:

Engaged in internal navigaton,		33,076
do	on the ocean,	56,021
do	in the learned professions,	65,255
do	in commerce,	119,607
do	in manufactures,	791,749
do	in agriculture,	3,719,957

There being three and a half times more engaged in agriculture than all other pursuits, and composing as they do the numerical, physical and moral strength of the nation, it is for them to determine what shall be its policy.

This is not the time or the occasion for discussing what that policy should be; and it is not my purpose to do so. Men may differ in the details of carrying it out, even if it was settled. We have seen the most eminent statesmen, men whose patriotism could not for a moment be doubted, men actuated by no other motive than their country's good, radically differing upon some of the most important features of governmental policy. Yet it is the masses who place men in a position to determine the great questions of the day. And whatever may be with them the prevailing sentiment, will eventually be obeyed by their public servants. Although for a time, the voice of the people may be drowned in the eloquence of the stateman, or

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be disregarded by the truckling politician, yet the walls of the capitol will ultimately echo their will, as expressed in the silent ballot. Without, then, discussing the propriety of this or that policy or measure, we may safely conclude, that without a high degree of intelligence, our people will not be able to judge rightly, and act wisely their part, in the great interests they are called upon to guard and protect. It should be among the principle objects of a society like this, to elevate the intellectual standard of community; infuse a higher degree of energy into our common schools, and our seminaries of learning; and lead the public mind to a just appreciation of the vast importance of diffusing information among our agricultural population, who so far out-number all others; and we need not fear the result of an effort to accomplish this object, by such honorable means as are within their reach.

Schools for the especial education of the rising generation, in the science of farming, may not be necessary; but if there was connected with our schools, wherever it could be maintained, an agricultural department, and if such was the case with our University, or State Normal School, all that is desired might be accomplished. If in place of the years of drudgery, now spent to learn a little practical knowledge of farming, a short period in a public school was devoted to acquire it as a science, much of the labor which is now worse than useless would be saved; while the educated youth would be ready to add the stores of the information so acquired to his physical capacities, and become in a short time what otherwise he might be years in attaining—a thorough and intelligent farmer. There can be no good reason given why the art of agriculture should not be taught in schools, as well as any other; or why the son of the farmer should be limited to his acquirements at winter quarters, at a common school, without the opportunity of obtaining a scientific knowledge of his profession. Let it be taught as an art or science, with a professorship in our University, and you will at once have raised to a level with other professions, that which is acknowledged by the unprejudiced, to be the most ancient and honorable. An object of this kind is one well worthy of your most active and persevering efforts; it is an effort to give to mind that ascendency in the pursuit of agriculture, which it has acquired in every other; and to

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bring into activity the otherwise dormant energies of thousands of the tillers of the soil.

So far as this object has already been accomplished, it has been attended with the happiest results. The efforts of scientific minds in the useful invention and improvements they have affected, have lightened the toil, while they have added actual wealth to the husbandman. It is *mind—cultivated mind*—which has produced the improved plow and threshing machine of modern times; with one the labor and expense of the first-tillage has been lightened, and with the other the capital of the producer is brought into present use as soon as bounteous Nature has furnished her abundant harvest. I need not rehearse the vast improvements in agricultural implements and the knowledge acquired in the mode of culture, and the adaptation of each variety of soil to a particular product, in the raising of stock, in the growing of wool; in short, in every thing appertaining to the varied duties and interests of the farmer, as well as to his comfort and respectability. They are all familiar to you, and those of the present day already experience many of the advantages arising from the efforts of minds directed to the acquisition of a knowledge of farming as a science.

It is the further progress of these useful improvements, the still higher position to which the agriculturist should arise, that ought now to be aimed at. To effect this object with the greatest certainty and the most speedily, nothing would seem to be more appropriate than the course alluded to. Let agriculture be taught as a science in our schools. Establish for it a professorship in our University or State Normal School, and the farmers of our State would strive to fit themselves for a seat in that chair. Doubtless it could already be filled by an individual possessed of all the necessary qualifications, with as much grace and dignity, as much learning and ability as is that of any other. It would be a proud day for Michigan when she could point to her seat of learning as the fountain from whence was to issue knowledge, scientific knowledge, of that art whose origin is coeval with the existence of man; which is the most necessary to his existence; which most ennobles, dignifies and exalts him; which has among its votaries the political, moral and physical strength of the nation; and without which the vast domains of our country would

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be doomed to remain through coming ages untenanted by aught save the wild beast and the savage. Accomplish this object and the other is effected. Once give to the son an opportunity to learn farming as a science, and you will find his mind stored not only with the information necessary to the pursuit to which he is devoted, but with all that fund of knowledge so necessary to enable him to act that part which he will be called upon to perform as one of the citizens of the Union. Let him learn that he is not a mere machine; that physical force is not the only weapon which will aid him in grappling with the duties of his calling; let him know that science can be brought to his aid in detecting the chemical properties of the soil he is to till, and its adaptation to the raising of the grain he is to sow, in procuring and in using the implements of husbandry; and indeed, in every thing he is called upon to do, let him know all he would be taught in an agricultural school, and depend upon it, the mind once aroused on that subject will never be allowed so sleep on any other. Not only will he become proficient in the rudiments of a general education, with which agriculture might be connected, but he would acquire a respect for his own profession which nothing else can give—he would see its importance, that it ranks side by side with the most learned. His intellect once awakened would seek new themes on which to dwell, and the duties of a citizen or those more responsible duties of a legislator, if need be, would be discharged by him in a manner worthy of himself and of his position. The friends of his youth with whom in hours of study and research he had wrestled manfully in an honorable strife for the meed of praise, may be in his after life the men with whom he is to grapple on the theatre of political action; and reminisences of the days when they struggled together for the attainment of the science of Agriculture, may be called up within the walls of the Senate chamber by the future men of the nation.

It is a bright hope, one that gives confidence to the patriot, to believe that the day is dawning when in every State and County, Societies like this will spring up—when the science of Agriculture will be taught in our Schools and Colleges—when intellect will be respected, and education be diffused, and by far the largest portion of our

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population be universally possessed of the intelligence necessary for good citizens. When that time arrives, we need not fear accessions to our numbers—let wave on wave roll along until they reach the distant shores of the Pacific, improving and cultivating the earth as they pass, building up towns and cities in their progress, until the Rocky Mountains shall reverberate with the clang of the artisan's hammer, and the wild waters of the Oregon be burdened with vessels bearing the products of those now far off plains to a distant market. Over the broad surface of the western continent will then be spread an enterprising, busy, intelligent and happy people.

With the vast extent of our yet untilled lands, and under the benign influence of a republican government, we need not fear the overshadowing blight of monopolies or of centralization. The genius of our institutions leads to the diffusion of the wealth that may be accumulated by individual enterprise. Here, no lordly owner of boundless domains entails his estate to the first born of generation after generation through all time, but with the demise of a wealthy citizen comes the distribution of his estate among his kindred, however numerous; and the whole community share in some degree the benefit of his acquisitions. As each thus obtains a small capital with which to embark in business, a new impulse is given to enterprise, and in place of one, hundreds of fortunes are thus begun, which eventually may be increased to large estates, and again be distributed, still adding to the enterprise, and stimulating the activity of those who succeed them.

A writer remarks: "A landed interest divided through a whole community, while it discards luxury by encouraging industry, preserves that equality among the inhabitants which is the only foundation of a lasting republic. Whatever, therefore, tends to lessen an equality of landed possessions, is repugnant to good policy in a free government." Perhaps no one feature of our institutions more than this tends to arouse the energy of those just entering upon the stage of life. Each feels that with industry and frugality he may become equally wealthy and respected with others who surround him, while he struggles not to pull down those above him, but to raise himself to a level with those who stand highest in the scale of honorable distinction.

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It has been said that money is the god of the Americans; but is it not well for us that such stimulus to exertion exists—that but few are found so degraded as to give themselves up to lives of idleness, vice and want, while nearly all are striving to attain the means of a comfortable subsistence for themselves and their families; to educate and rear their children in such a manner, that they may, in their turn, take their places among the men of a nation where the road to preferment is alike open to all—to the poor as well as the rich, to the self made man as well as to the sons of those who have become wealthy or distinguished? Such is, indeed, the case with our country now—such it will continue to be so long as we remain essentially an agricultural people.

To preserve in their original purity the main principles of our government, we need only assure ourselves that the generations to succeed us will be composed of educated, intelligent and liberal minded farmers; that the three-fourths of our voting population, which they comprise, shall have the advantages necessary to qualify them to act well the important part which will be theirs in the drama of life, and in the accomplishment of that object this society may act a prominent part.

And now let us recur for a moment to the reflections arising from the recent settlement and rapid growth of the West, from the conviction that the spot on which we now stand, was, but a brief period since, untrodden by the foot of civilized man. In looking over the files of a Magazine printed in 1789, I find an article which is too instructive to be passed by unnoticed; and from which, by your leave, I will make a few extracts. It is headed: "Advice to American Farmers about to settle in new Countries." Here are some of its provisions—

"1st. Avoid removing to Kentucke and Niagara for the following reasons:

1. You will be exposed to great danger of being killed by Indians on your way to those places.

2. You will be out of reach, should you arrive at either of those places, of the protection of the new federal government of the United States.

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3. You will probably be forever separated from your relations and friends.

4. You will be deprived of the advantages, for many years, of public worship, and of schools for the instruction of your children.

5. You will labor for little or nothing, for while you will be obliged to pay fifteen shillings for a pair of shoes, and other necessaries in the same proportion, you will be obliged to sell your wheat for one shilling and your Indian corn for six pence a bushel.

2d. (Advice against settling where negro slavery prevails.)

3d. Choose lands for a settlement that are near those navigable waters that run towards the Atlantic Ocean, and which are within the jurisdiction of the United States. The lands on the east and west branches of the Susquehanna, and on the creeks which empty into it, are of an excellent quality, &c., &c.

* * * * * * *

The disputes at Wyoming are in a fair way of being quieted forever. At present, order and good government prevail in that part of the country, the banditti who formerly disturbed it having moved off towards the lakes."

Strangely mingled are the emotions which arise in the mind on reading these words of one, who, although he could not have laid claim to the gift of prophecy, doubtless gave the advice in the sincerity of his heart, and with the sole view of the welfare of his readers. It may be the writer still lives—it is but sixty years since—and many who were then in being, yet live and can comprehend the changes which the genius of republican institutions has wrought within the short period of a single life. Some who hear me now may be among that number.

Avoid removing to Niagara for fear of being killed by the Indians! Alas, the scanty remnants of those once powerful and warlike tribes who now people that region, give a melancholy and truthful picture of the certain decay of a race of ignorant barbarians, and throw out in bold relief the advantage of civilization, of intelligence and enterprise. The extreme point to which it was then considered dangerous to remove, is now a busy mart! with an industrious population of many thousand souls. Instead of being deprived of the protection of the

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federal government, its interests are fostered and built up, it has swarms of federal officers feeding at the public crib, and it has given a Vice President to the Union. In place of being separated forever by so distant a removal to the West, from their relations and friends, the early settlers of those dreaded regions are now following their sons and daughters in their onward migration to the plains and valleys of the Mississippi, or the still more distant lands of Oregon and California. Instead of being deprived of places of public worship, and schools for their children, the spires of their churches and the domes of their school houses and academies are towering heavenward in many a village and city in the country of Niagara; and in place of laboring without compensation, or selling wheat at a shilling and corn at sixpence a bushel, no country can boast of a better, surer, or more remunerative market for agricultural products, or a better return for labor than theirs. True, the early settlers found there a wilderness, but it was opened by the pioneer, and subdued, cultivated and improved by the husbandman, and richly have they been rewarded. Although for a time removed from a market, yet the spirit of enterprise followed those pioneers, and a Clinton was found of forethought and sagacity sufficient to project the Erie canal, through which the surplus products not only of the Niagara country, but of the western world are to find their way to a market; while at its termination has arisen a city whose vessels ply the waters of Lakes a thousand miles in extent, bearing away to the fertile regions of the West, the emigrants and the merchandize of the East and the world, and returning richly laden with the products of Ohio and Michigan, of Illinois, Indiana and of Wisconsin. The population upon the lands of the Susquehana have already changed from an agricultural to a manufacturing people, and none are now found so ignorant as to prefer them to the rich bottom lands or the plains and prairies of the West. The disputes in the village of Wyoming are forgotten, or only recollected by a perusal of the page of history; while the banditti who once disturbed the quiet, if they removed to the Lakes, have become extinct, and the country around those inland seas, once so much dreaded, now the abode of a thriving, prosperous and happy population of many millions of souls. Hardships have been endured and privations suffered, but the difficulties of a border life were

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soon overcome, and the hardy pioneer in a little time found himself surrounded by all the arts and refinements incident to a settlement of an older growth.

Where once a Daniel Boon traversed alone the wilderness, meeting with but the savage, and with him too often in the deadly affray, are now seen cultivated fields and flourishing cities; and the laurels of Kentucky's chivalrous sons well earned on many a hard-fought field in other States for their country's sake, show more plainly than words can tell how those difficulties, once thought to be in the way of the early settler, have disappeared with the onward march of enterprise.

At a recent period, when the emigrant began to wend his way beyond the bounds of Niagara, and across the Lakes, there came to the shores of Michigan in considerable numbers, an intelligent and enterprising race of farmers.

The county of Calhoun, excelling some, equaling others in the fertility of her soil, early received attention; and those who sought here a home, have not been disappointed in their estimate of its advantages. In the year 1837 I had occasion to visit this county, and to travel through a considerable portion of it. The settlements were then in their infancy—Marshall had taken at once an importance from being the County Town—enterprising men had just discovered the advantages of Battle Creek for milling and manufacturing purposes, and were commencing operations there. In traveling through different parts of the county I found some clearings commenced, some rude dwellings erected, but few fences, and with the exception of the main thoroughfare, but few improved roads; in many instances barely a bridle path from point to point upon the cross routes. The raising of sheep and growing of wool was not begun. As in all new countries, the great effort seemed to be to put in wheat, securing thereby a quick and certain return for the labor of breaking up the soil. But it was easy to see that intelligence and enterprise were here—there were no idlers. The settlers, though few, were of the right stamp; they were agriculturist. Under their auspices your population has increased until you now number twenty thousand. Beautiful villages have sprung up within your midst; churches and school houses adorn every neighborhood; the locomotive, with its long

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train of cars heavily laden, traverses the iron road through your county. The lightning of heaven, subjected to the skill of man's invention, furnishes you hourly with what of interest transpires throughout the land. The results of ever varying struggles of the nations of the old world, their financial condition, the rise and fall of their goods, the variations in their markets, are communicated to you by the electric flash as soon as known in the ports of the Atlantic. More than all, you have within your borders, as the exhibitions of this fair so well demonstrate, the main producing branch of industry in an advanced stage of perfection—good farms to till, and comfortable dwellings for those who till them--good crops and products; choice stock, and indeed all that goes to form the means of wealth, comfort and contentment. For all these you are indebted to the noble efforts of the pioneer, and the continued activity and enterprise of your farmers. Without these, your mechanics, your merchants and professional men could not exist. In place of the hotels, stores and beautiful dwellings, the mills and workshops, manufactories and public edifices which go to form your village, nothing would have been seen on the spot where they now stand, save the wild that Nature left, in all its solitude.

The picture is before you—it can be seen and understood by all. The interests of the county of Calhoun are identified with its agriculture, and the reflection should add renewed strength and usefulness to a society designed to place in bold relief its advantages. Its importance once appreciated, it will not be neglected or undervalued while those who compose this society continue their praiseworthy exertions.

And this is a county four hundred miles west of that so much dreaded Niagara, the emigrants to which were supposed to risk their lives on their way thither. There it was indeed unknown, save as an integral portion of the Northwestern Territory—a Territory inhabited by Indians, the terror of the frontier settlements. In fact, but a few years since, and within our recollection it was a wilderness—now it is one of the most populous and enterprising counties in the State of Michigan, situated centrally, with an easy and speedy communication to a foreign market. Instead of being far west, it is only on the threshold of the western world. Three quarters of the

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North American continent is still beyond us, and fast peopling with those who will ere long hold the balance of the political power of this government. Let it be peopled by the hardy and enterprising Anglo Saxon, and let the cultivation of the soil, and the industrial pursuits to which that gives rise, be their pride, and we need not fear the result, for "in whatever country agriculture, manufactures, industry and economy prosper, there riches, peace, morality and human happiness must prevail. They are those noble, majestic pillars on which must be supported every moral and political structure—they are the vitals of commerce, the genuine parents of wealth, the social friends of true virtue, and the enemies only of vice and immorality."

But the basis of all these is agriculture—it is the rock on which is built our hope of permanent prosperity.

In what more ennobling employment than this can man engage? Designed as it is by the great author of our being, that man "in the sweat of his face should eat bread all the days of his life," he seems best to be fulfilling the fiat of the Almighty when engaged in the pursuits of agriculture—that occupation which has been eulogized by the philosopher, has been taught by the sage, has been the burden of song, and in which providence seems peculiarly to delight in affording a reward to labor. To that, as the ultima-thule, have the wise and wealthy of all nations resorted, when every other source of peace and contentment has been essayed in vain.

"Oh, knew he but his happiness, of men
The happiest he, who, far from public rage
Deep in the vale with a choice for few retired,
Drinks the pure pleasures of the rural life.
* * * * *
Sure peace is his; a solid life, estranged
To disappointment and fallacious hope;
Rich in content, in nature's bounty rich."

Engaged in an employment hallowed by divine sanction, while it is necessary to our subsistence, the agriculturist enjoys an independence known not to others. He is conscious that the seed planted by his hand is destined, through the instrumentality of bounteous providence, to produce an hundred fold; and while he feels his dependence upon the periodical return of the seasons and the invisible

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operations of nature, he relies with the confidence, through divine protection, upon reaping the rich reward of his labors. When he returns homeward from his daily toil, he is welcomed by the greeting of his loved one.

> The modest eye whose beams on his alone
> Ecstatic shine; the little strong embrace
> Of prattling children twined around his neck,
> And emulous to please him, calling forth
> The fond parental soul.

His are not the sons and daughters whose every look is pale and sickly, or feverish and excited, as they return from the haunts of dissipation of the fashionable and gay—but nature, in all its lavish luxuriance, has given them the greatest of earthly blessings, health and untiring activity. The pallid visage of the fashionable lounger or the city belle cannot compare with the ruddy cheek and the elastic step of the maid of the farm. Hers is that beauty, elegance and taste, arising from pure simplicity of life, shaped by the hand of harmonious nature; and through the pathway of her existence there is a moral lesson inculcated: by the ever varying seasons, the first shooting of the green in spring, the deep foliage of summer, and the rich harvest and fruits of autumn—which leads to a due sense of dependence and a becoming reverence of that Being who controls our destinies, who has spread before us with bounteous profusion and placed within the reach of industry the means for our comfort and happiness. In scenes like this the mind expands, the better feelings predominate; luxury and ease, which bring to their votaries but mortification, sickness and sorrow, are discarded; and in their place industry and intelligence, virtue, health, contentment and renovated moral and physical nature are found.

He who is engaged in the cultivation of the soil, feels, amid all the struggles of life, that he is fulfilling the higher destinies of his race—that his is an occupation which ennobles and adds dignity to man—that he is preparing to take their place in society, a family whose health is unimpaired by the vices of the age, whose physical and moral training is such as to give assurance that they too will adorn the sphere in which it may be their lot to move.

This employment, farmers of Calhoun, which more than any other

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has the sanction of a divine origin—which, while it is the most ancient, is by far more honoroble than all others, is yours. It remains, through the instrumentality of this society, and your own individual exertions, for you to add to its dignity, its usefulness and its importance. That influence may be felt far beyond the precincts of your farms, or the boundaries of your county. You compose an integral portion of our State and Nation—in your hands and the hands of those engaged in like pursuits, are entrusted the destinies of our country. How important then, that on the first organization of your society, the right platform should be erected, the true dignity of your occupation should be understood, and the important position you hold in society should be duly appreciated.

Possessing by far the greater portion of the physical strength and moral force of the nation, the agriculturalists have only to claim that position to which they are entitled, and their demands will be respected by those who guide the helm of state. Let education be fostered and the intellect enlightened, let mind exercise its due share of influence, and the toil of the husbandman be lightened by the labors and discoveries of science, and leisure thus afforded for the increase and diffusion of general information and knowledge, and all will be well. The bright hopes of the patriot will be more than realized; the vast domains of our country will be cultivated by an intelligent, moral and happy race. As agriculture advances, the arts and sciences, and all the refinements of civilized life, will follow in its train—industry, public virtue and practical religion, will take the place of idleness, vice and skepticism; and our republican institutions will rest upon a foundation which time alone can destroy.

MILO SOULE,

Sec'y Calhoun Co. Agricultural Society.

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Kalamazoo County Society's Report.

KALAMAZOO, 14th January, 1850.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Kalamazoo County Agricultural Society, held at Kalamazoo, January 8th, 1850, the undersigned were appointed a committee to make a report of the organization and progress of said Society, to be forwarded to the Secretary of the Michigan State Agricultural Society. In compliance with which the following is respectfully submitted:

A call for a meeting by a respectable number of Farmers, to be held at Schoolcraft on the 10th day of January, 1846, for the purpose of organizing an Agricultural Society, was published in the Kalamazoo papers. Said meeting was well attended; at which time the Society was organized by choosing Andrew Y. Moore, President; one Vice President in each township in the county; Wm. H. Edgar, Esq., Recording Secretary; S. P. Cobb, Esq., Treasurer; and Edmund Rice, Esq., Corresponding Secretary. Which officers, in accordance with the by-laws, constituted the Executive Committee of said Society.

At a meeting of said Executive Committee, a list of premiums was made out, amounting to about $300; and the first Annual Fair was appointed to be held in the village of Kalamazoo on the 8th day of October, 1846; which Fair was held according to appointment, and an Address delivered by Nathaniel Balch, Esq. The exhibition of stock and property exceeded the general expectation, and a large number of persons were present, which gave good assurance of the further prosperity of said Society. At that time the same officers were re-elected to serve another year.

The second Annual Fair was held at Kalamazoo on the 29th and 30th of September, 1847, and addressed by E. Lakin Brown, Esq., of Schoolcraft. An election for officers took place at that time, and

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Wm. H. Edgar, Esq., was elected President; the usual number of Vice Presidents; Alfred Thomas, Esq., Recording Secretary; Nathaniel Balch, Esq., Treasurer; F. W. Curtenius, Corresponding Secretary.

The third Annual Fair was appointed to be held at Schoolcraft on the 10th and 11th days of October, 1848, which took place accordingly, and was very well attended by citizens of this county, as well as from adjoining counties. The meeting was addressed by Mitchell Hensdill, Esq. The same officers were then elected to serve another year.

The fourth Annual Fair was appointed to be held at the village of Kalamazoo, on the 11th and 12th days of October, 1849, and took place according to appointment. The meeting was addressed by the Hon. Joseph R. Williams, of Constantine. A more numerous collection of people probably was never in Kalamazoo, although the weather was unfavorable. The exhibition of stock and property of all kinds was exceedingly good, and gave general satisfaction; which afforded good evidence that the Society is in a flourishing condition, The amount of the premium list each year was about $300.

The officers elect for the year 1850, are John Milham, Esq., President; Wm. H. Edgar, Esq., Recording Secretary; John Sleeper, Esq., Treasurer; F. W. Curtenius, Esq., Corresponding Secretary; Wm. Chester Gibbs, Mills N. Duncan, John F. Gilkey, Ora Bush and Charles E. Stuart, Esqs., Executive Committee; and a Vice President in each township, as follows, to wit: Alamo, Dr. F. Ransom; Brady, B. S. Williams, Esq.; Cooper, Hon. B. Earl; Climax, George W. Lowell, Esq.; Comstock, E. M. Clapp, Esq.; Charleston, Mr. L. Burdick; Kalamazoo, R. S. Gage, Esq.; Oshtemo, Wm. Price, Esq.; Pavillion, Mr. Elijah Smith; Prairie Ronde, P. J. McCrary, Esq.; Portage, Allison Kinne, Esq.; Richland, Mr. James Henry, Jr.; Ross, Mr. George Thomas; Schoolcraft, Mr. J. R. Bishop; Texas, A. G. Towers, Esq.; Wakeshma, Mr. Jacob Gardner.

Some new measures by the Executive Committee are being taken, which will increase the interest of the Society, and no doubt now is entertained of its ultimate success. A general interest

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throughout the county will be taken to make the succeeding Fair interesting and profitable.

This Report is respectfully submitted.

ANDREW Y. MOORE.

To the Sec'y of Mich. State Agricultural Society.

ADDRESS OF JOSEPH R. WILLIAMS,

DELIVERED BEFORE THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF KALAMAZOO COUNTY, OCTOBER 11, 1849.

Though pressed with the daily avocations of a business which requires incessant attention, and though not practically familiar with most of the handiwork of agriculture; yet being dependent on the manufacture of the great staple of our region, thriving as the wheat-grower thrives, suffering as he suffers, and nervously sensitive to all his mistakes, his neglects and his misfortunes, when invited to address you on this occasion, I did not feel at liberty to refuse. I have no apology to make that I have nothing to say. I may have too much to say. Cold must be the heart, dead must be the sympathies, and unobservant the mind of a man, who, identified with an exclusively agricultural country, whether following the plow, or traveling the highway, or grafting the orchard, does not find thick-thronging thoughts and feelings obtruding upon him in regard to the subjects of agriculture.

It is only in our times that agriculture has begun to assume the dignity of a science. It is only within our own days that chemistry and physiology, geology and natural history, have been studied by the farmer and applied to his pursuits. It is only till recently that trained intellects have deemed the whole cultivation of the earth a field broad enough for their exertion. In former times, war and conquest; in later times, trade and literature, and professional occupation besides, have been thought worthy of a strong man's ambition. The actual cultivator, even a century since, was in most countries a mere appendage to the soil; a serf, a dependent, a clod-hopper. In many countries he yet remains so. Should genius sparkle under an uncouth exterior, or energy and intellect manifest itself

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at the plow, it was the plan of the selfish tyrants of the world to transfer it to other uses and other pursuits. But now, in the highly civilized parts of the world, and particularly in our own country, agriculture has come to be considered, not a degrading, but an ennobling pursuit; not a paralyzing, but an inspiring avocation; a calling where all the powers of a man, physical and mental, by joint exercise give health and power, and mutual expansion to each other.

Did you ever reflect upon the mighty consequences which hang upon a single crop of the earth? Never, since the world was created, has enough been educed from the soil *in one year* to save our race from extinction should the crop-bearing functions of nature be suspended for six months of the *next*. I doubt whether all accumulated wealth; all that taste and opulence and ambition has piled up in cities on the land, or launched in floating palaces on the sea; all that is gathered in glittering apparel, in vast libraries, in rail roads and factories, in granaries and store houses, in murderous engines of war and implements of peace, equal in value two annual crops of Mother Earth's productions. A fly lays its tiny eggs at the root of your great staple, and your comfort and welfare, your social life your credit, perhaps, for years is affected. A late frost comes and annihilates your whole fruits of a season. A shower falls and your accumulated debts are paid. It fails to fall and you are bankrupt. Yea, more, a shower falls, or fails to fall, and the business and finances of a nation are disordered. A small speck of decay affects the food of the peasant of Ireland, and her million perishes; and the laws of a mighty empire, fast anchored for a century against the attacks of the well fed, give way in a year before the cries of the famished.

He has been called a benefactor of his race who raised two spears of grass where one grew before. Raise but one kernel of grain where two grew before, and the world would be visited with distress, famine, anarchy and crime. Raise two where one grew before, and the whole earth smiles with cheerfulness and peace and music, and groans under accumulated abundance. An individual in an humble sphere, by thrift, industry and care, increases moderately his annual crop, and he is cheerful, happy, solvent, a good man in his family, a good citizen abroad; he loses half his crop by recklessness, inexpe-

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rience and ignorance, and he is unhappy, insolvent, a surly cub at home, a desperate man abroad.

On such slight contingences hang the fate of individuals and of nations. If such are the facts, how much does it behoove us all to guard against calamities to the annual crop—to promote positive life and health, and certain and sure growth in the animal and vegetable kingdoms—to do this by word and act, as individuals, and in organized associations, such as you have constituted here.

But these speculations may be carried too far. I have indulged in them to bring your reflections to the points upon which I propose to address you. A book has been published called "Thrift and Unthrift." I never saw it, and don't propose to read it or quote it. I propose, however, to speak my speech mostly on this very topic of "thrift and unthrift," as applied to the life of a farmer.

A steady, devoted industry, economy within doors, economy without, system, an enlightened regard to the experience of others, a ready disposition to abandon error, and adopt new but well-tried plans of culture, new seed, new specimens of stock—all this is necessary to a good farmer. Industry is of no use abroad, if extravagance exists at home. It is of no use to save at the tap and lose at the bung-hole. A well manned and well equipped ship at sea is of no value without a rudder and a man at the helm. There are no lucky, no unlucky farmers. Good luck is energy, industry, *thrift*, self-reliance, perseverance under misfortunes, and honest purpose, which begets good credit, an enlighteded confidence in final success. Bad luck is castle-building, recklessness, extravagance, want of system and vigor, despondency under difficulties, and dishonesty and subterfuge. Cromwell, before one of his great battles, exhorted his men in this brief speech: "trust in God, and keep your firelocks dry." A Scotch parson exhorted his congregation, if they would be well, body and soul, "to fear God and keep their bowels open." A story is told of a Dutch parson who went with a farmer over his domains to ask a blessing on his crops. At last he came to a spot scandalously neglected and abused. "Hans," said he, "praying will do no good here, you must put some manure on this spot." I do not mean to be irreverent. These brief sayings illustrate a great truth. They embrace the philosophy of thrift. They are the Iliad in a nut-

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shell. They teach the great lesson embodied in a French maxim: "help thyself and God will help thee,"—the great lesson that if you wish the blessings and gifts of Providence bountifully showered on you, you must use and not abuse all the means and intelligence with which you are endowed. To trust in signs and the moon, to dreams and visions, to moan over real or fancied woes, and envy others' prosperity, is all idiocy. Be a man in all your resolutions, plans and conduct, and you will meet success; yea more, you will deserve it.

A man, to be a good farmer, must have a good farm—good, not tested by fertility only, but so located as to afford an adequate reward for his labor. I know a man in New England whose farm is a rock, with a little drift soil clinging to its surface; yet cropping only enough to feed his teams and his family, he mines the granite, sells it in a neighboring city, and is wealthy. Potatoes may bring a dollar per bushel in one market, a farmer may raise them at a cost of seventy-five cents and be thrifty, while he might make a miserable business in another place by raising them at a cost of eighteen pence, and selling them at cost. A farmer in the county where I reside, may find land for two dollars per acre; and I'll promise him a dog's life of it to the end of his days. He can purchase land at twenty dollars per acre, which will afford him an adequate reward for all the toil he bestows upon it. If you want acorns you must shake the tree that has acorns on it. I know it will be answered that a man may have the means to purchase one and not the other. All I have to say is, that twenty acres of one kind of land is a more eligible farm than two thousand of the other. The more land a man has, the worse he may be off. A farmer may penetrate into the depths of the forest, and there find a spot such as his imagination has long craved. In fancy he decks it out, and revels in its future beauty and productiveness. He settles upon it. The first time his plow breaks, a day of his team and himself is lost in traveling many miles to get it repaired. One of his family is taken ill, and a day is consumed in getting a physician. He consumes many weeks, and wears out his teams, his patience and himself in marketing his crops. His children are growing up, and having no neighbors, he has no schools; and at last he discovers, after

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half a life is sacrificed, that fatness of soil alone does not constitute a good farm. The man who farmed the granite ledge has waxed rich, while the man whose fat and fertile fields rival the fabled valley of the Nile has become poor. Two brothers settle in Michigan. They purchase farms of equal extent, and equal fertility, and exert equal industry. One is four miles from some great artery of trade; the other thirty. The one buys all imported necessaries twenty per cent. cheaper, and sells his produce twenty per cent. higher than the other. One may be thrifty, while the other is unthrifty; one may be poor, the other rich, on equal labor. In the selection of a farm, *all* the facts and circumstances must be taken into account, and a comprehensive sagacity must be exercised. It has been an old and benighted practice to declare all education, except that which a person needs to enable him to read and write, and make common calculations with figures, a nuisance and a clog. You perceive that even in the first selection of a farm, varied and abundant information may be (I do not say must be) brought to the work; a knowledge of geography, of the channels of trade, of the acknowledged principles of political economy. If time allows, I will endeavor to show more fully that a good farmer should be an educated farmer.

Above all, a farmer should not select a farm with another man's farm on top of it. He should own it and earn it before he farms it. One man may owe a mortgage and extricate himself from it. So one man may have the cholera, and constitution enough to survive it. A man who should prefer the cholera to the mortgage, as the evil he would be most likely to survive, would be a wise man. Avoid a mortgage as you would qualified slavery. Put no inncubus upon your energies and the resources of nature, not to say upon your mind and feelings. I say then, earn your farm, though it be no larger than the little spot which the genius and patriotism of Cincinnatus has rendered classic and immortal; earn it, and own it, that you may tread it with all the dignity of a prince upon his dominions.

A farmer, to be a good farmer, should be a farmer heart and soul; electing his pursuit and following it as the noblest dedication of his powers, pursuing it as a philosopher, cheerfully and contentedly. In order to estimate our relative condition, it may be well to take a few hasty glances at the practical cultivation of the soil in other countries.

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Go to our mother land—or go to Ireland. Literally the annual crop of Ireland is exported to feed and fatten a non-resident aristocracy, revelling at the west end of London, or careering in splendor over continental Europe. The Irish cultivator is a squalid object, sharing often a miserable clay hut and pallet of straw with the pig and the donkey, obliged to subsist on a single esculent, not always wholesome and nutricious—his wearing apparel no better than his food, and deprived of all chance of mental culture. A single book would consume his whole earnings from two days to a week. His squalid fare and his filthy tenement forbid social life and social enjoyment. In fact he too often ceases to be a social being at all, and becomes brutalized by injustice and want. It fares little better with large portions of the tenantry of England and Scotland. I speak now of those who do the labor. A farmer in England is the man who leases the land and uses the laborer and cultivator as a servant. England has a million of paupers, nearly all from the tillers of the soil. The factory and the mine is their only relief; and with the miners it is no better, for they, with deformed bodies and stinted intellects, shut out from the light of heaven, come to a premature old age, and die a death more pitiable than the malefactor. Where there are large privileged classes, non-producers, they must be fed. The energies of the cultivators are overtasked and unequal to the task, and woman must fill the demand. Woman toils in the workshops, on the public highways and in the fields. Where one million are exempt from labor; live on sinecures in the church, army or navy; live as landlords, or lackies of landlords, on lands held by hereditary right, parcelled out to ancestors by the victor, from the days of William the Conquerer to Cromwell, live on the miseries and spoils of labor. As a last consequence of this cruel wrong, a million of women must submit to the most degrading drudgeries to support the other million in luxury and idleness. I do not mean to be sentimental, but I speak a vital and enduring truth, when I say that woman, relieved from the duties of a mere drudge, and a packhorse, becomes a mighty instrument of civilization, and sheds upon home the refinements and charms which make an American farmer's home a home preferable to that of any other tiller of the soil; a

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home where his cares and anxieties are relieved by a tender and delicate solicitude.

I have spoken of the British people because Great Britain is the model kingdom of Europe. It fares worse with the tillers of the continent. In some parts of Europe they pound their wheat between two stones for bread. They use the most bungling instruments and waste a large share of their energies and their crops. Great rafts bear the wheat crops down the Vistula. Sunshine and showers fall on it, and when it arrives at the ports it is matted over with a thick coat of growing wheat, and the growers must bear the loss. I will not take you to China, to show how the meanest eat a kind of cooked grass, nor to Mexico, to show how he lives in a kind of bamboo chicken-coop, nor to the Southern States of our own country, where the exertion even by the white man of his faculties in raising his own bread, is frowned on as degradation.

But destitution and want do not cease their effects with the animal wants of man. They paralyze the soul of nations. It is true that the Irish wit and genius often spring elastic from smothering woes. It is true that vitality is not all extinguished and trodden out in Italy and Hungary, yet no purely agricultural people of Europe exercise a tithe of the intelligence of American farmers. Cooper, the novelist, tells of a woman whom he met on one side of the Seine, in France, who could not tell him the name of a village on the opposite side, though she had always lived in sight of it. She was a type of the curiosity and intelligence of millions. Of the peasantry of France, eight millions cannot speak the French language, speaking only Biscayan and Bas Bretagne. In great Britain and Ireland five millions do not understand English; speaking in Wales the ancient British, in Scotland Gaelic, in Ireland Celtic. These millions are entirely cut off from the rich treasures of their nation's literature, and in this age of such rapid diffusion of knowldge, their national press gladdens no hearts of theirs, and raises in their minds no emotions of hope or fear, of patriotism, enthusiasm or despair.

Yes, farmers of Michigan, farmers of Kalamazoo, you are among the favored of mankind. There are 1,000,000,000 of people on the face of the earth, and not 25,000,000 enjoy to the same extent as you, the certainty of abundance, the sympathies of social life, the

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relief from all fear of want, the protection of equal laws, and the guarantee of good government for themselves and their posterity. You are all freeholders. Most men, all men here of 25, can possess a homestead, and the laws of their country sanctify it as their own. If a man owns no part of the great common heritage of his race, it is his own fault.

Great moral consequences must result from the peculiar condition of our people. In every country of Europe they have a population far below any known to us. On the other hand, we have no aristocracy. Yet all are kept alive, and cannot settle into a leaden mediocrity. The poor are animated and cheered on in their acquisitions, the rich must exercise all their vigilance and sagacity to preserve theirs. Experience teaches that the condition of the middle classes in all countries is most propitious to intellectual development. But the inhabitants of our country must be a great middle class, with all the quiet habits, the chastened virtues, the controlled ambition and the glorious aspirations of a middle class. The middle classes in Europe supply the scholars and poets, the statesmen and sages, the generals and admirals; at once the ornament, the safe-guard and the glory of their respective empires. But the middle class in Europe are but a bare fraction of the population. If knowledge is power, what vast, incalculable power must reside in a people who are emphatically a vast middle class.

A farmer should be proof against all the seducing promises of other pursuits, against all the brilliant lures from abroad. Close your ears to the syren song of untold wealth in California or the moon. Let all such moonshine fall upon you like water upon a duck's back. We are all too restive. How uneasy we are is illustrated by the mania, by the idiocy which has seized our people relative to California. I know of men who have started for the fabled Eldorado, whom I would not trust with twenty dollars worth of business five miles from home. The monomaniacs deem themselves Hannibals in climbing the Rocky Mountains, and look down upon the Astors they leave behind them as paupers. I doubt not a very few have become wealthy, enormously so. On the premises I improve, we have a mill-pond. Let a man catch a pickerel weighing twenty pounds there in early spring, and half the village will set on

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a wet board till midnight, till the middle of June, and never catch another. There will be many such fishermen in California. A close calculation of the days consumed since the mania began will not give $1 50 per man. No gold country yet ever afforded a net profit of one shilling per man, and I venture the prediction that when ten years have rolled round, the average earnings per man for the whole time, will not be fifty cents per day. But I know it is as idle to reason with a gold-smitten enthusiast, as it would be to argue with a locomotive. The sudden acquisition of wealth is against the experience of all mankind. *A country that buys bread and digs gold must be a miserable land.* So says all history, and all history does not lie. South Sea schemes and Mississippi schemes, Bangor and Lake Superior schemes, Texas and California schemes, whether the prizes offered are land, copper or gold, are of the same brood; bred in the brains of similar enthusiasts, all certain to result in similar ruin and disaster. They are all inflations. Knife them and they collapse like bladders. Already the lengthened line of graves spanning the continent in the trail of the emigrants, tell the story of thousands of deluded victims. The bullet and bowie-knife will tell the tale of other thousands; dissipation and the gaming table of thousands more. Those who survive and return, will many of them return with shattered constitutions, and the mere fact that a man has been to California, will prove a taint, a stain, a reproach that will cling to him like the shirt of Nessus. I hope if I have hearers who have sons, brothers and friends embarked on this desperate adventure, that they will take no offence. I too have a near relative gone there, and this fact only impresses these solemn truths more pungently on my mind. I have spoken at length on this topic, because it has of late unsettled the minds of our population and created more uneasiness and discontent than all other causes together. It has disturbed business—it has infringed upon social life—and decimated our country of men and means that might have been used for a better and juster purpose. If I am earnest, it is to persuade the younger portion of my hearers to cling to a home in the midst of civilization, upon your paternal acres among your own race; a home lighted up by children's joyous laugh, by a sister's love, by a mother's anxious care, by a father's glowing hopes—and not run a perhaps.

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hopeless gauntlet among aliens and adventurers, where none of the refinements or even decencies of civilization and law have sway. No, the best bank for you "is not a bank for gold, but a bank of earth—the best share is a plough share"—the best mine, the potatoe pit and the wheat stack—the best *placer* is a man's own cot, where

"The expectant wee things toddling stacher thro'
To meet their dad wi' flichterin' noise and glee.
His wee bit ingle blinkin' bonnily,
His clean hearth stane, his thriftie wife's smile,
The lisping infant prattling on his knee,
Does a' his weary carking carking cares beguile,
And makes him quite forget his labor an' his toil."

Well does the poet add,

"From scenes like these Old Scotia's grandeur springs,
That makes her loved at home, revered abroad."

Next to a wise selection, a homstead and the hearty love of the pursuit, is a systematic plan of operations, and the selection of the means of profit and success. No wise farmer will ever use but the best of seed, the best of stock, the best of implements. If he has not the means to provide enough of the best, let him have less. Like produces like in the animal and vegetable worlds. From the commonest roots, by culture and selection, have been reared the most nutricious of vegetables. From bitter and astringent fruits have been perfected the most luscious and refreshing of our garden fruits. From common and ordinary horses and cattle, and swine, have been propagated all those noble breeds of which we have so many fine specimens exhibited here to day. A century since, Great Britain was not famed for horses. But by a careful selection from the choicest steeds of Arabia and Flanders, they have succeeded in breeding the finest animals the world affords. From the giant Flemish dray horses, which startle the foreigner with amazement, with enormous loads thundering along the paved streets of her cities, to the dwarfed and fairy like ponies, flitting in tiny phætons through her magnificent parks, England can furnish every specimen of the horse designed for pleasure or for profit. This has been all the result of attention to Nature's laws, to a careful application of the science of physiology to a farm yard pursuit. The same means have produced the same results in regard to cattle, sheep and swine. Culture

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after a while produces giants, neglect produces runts; and what is more wonderful, dispositions, docility, tractability, are as certain a result of culture as form and other capacities. It costs less to support and feed a choice breed than a poor one. Breed, then, all your stock from the best. Dispose of the poorest. Preserve the best. Protect them from the cold storms of winter, in mercy to the animal, and for your own profit. No fact is more certain than that exposure creates waste, and waste demands food for restoration. A lean, gaunt, famished animal, exposed to the pitiless beatings of the storm, consumes half more food, than the sleek, plump, housed, and docile animal.

So of seed; select the best, and nothing but the best. After all that has been said and written on this topic, men persist in sowing the nearest, cheapest, poorest. In fact, many market the best of their crops, and keep the worst for seed, thus reversing the ordinations of Providence and spurning the lessons of experience. The finest varieties of wheat in England have been produced in this way. The very best heads have been selected from a choice field, and the best kernels only from such heads. These are sown, and the next year the same careful selection of heads and kernels is repeated. Year after year the tedious process is followed till a new and superior variety is the result. The Baden corn and the Dutton corn in this country are the result of similar industry. So with vegetables; by selecting the earliest, fairest and healthiest specimens, the most nutricious vegetables are brought out. Those who heed Nature's laws and Nature's suggestions, all reap their reward. One man always has the best of animals and vegetables; another the worst. One always has a foul crop, the other a clean one; one always has a good yield, the other a bad one; one always has all sorts of trash about him, the other none at all. I am a miller, and when the new crop begins to come in, as far as I can see a farmer on his load, I can tell what sort of wheat his bags contain; whether he has been a lucky or an unlucky farmer. Some men always have good wheat, entirely free from rye and chaff, and chess, and cockle, smut and grown wheat, straw, sticks and nails and gravel-stones, and hen-dung. Other men always have from five to ten per cent. of these ingredients to im-

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pose on the buyer. The first never sows rye for wheat; never sows smut. He uses the best and purest seed. He prepares and thoroughly pulverises his land. He keeps it fenced. He stacks his crops well. He threshes and cleans it well. The other neglects all these precautions, and meets a natural retribution; and instead of blaming himself alone, curses the miller, and curses his luck.

On the subject of wheat culture I should like to enlarge, as that is the focus upon which my peculiar reflections must necessarily concentrate. But I fear it would smell too much of the shop. The last Patent Report estimates the crop of Michigan at 10,000,000; an estimate evidently much too high. It places us the fifth, as we doubtless are, as a wheat growing State; the empire States of New York, Ohio, Penn. and Virginia, being alone before us. We live in the centre of the cereal zone of the earth, and are otherwise favorably situated for the production of wheat. Yet we cultivate too shabbily—we cultivate too many acres—our average production not exceeding eleven bushels per acre. Because wheat pays debts and bears a ready money value, we neglect other objects worthy of attention, and run in debt for comforts and necessaries we might produce, or are obliged to live destitue of them.

As it is with animals and vegetables, so it is with fruits. You can have stinted, astringent, crabbed fruits, or the most delicious. The precaution to send your neighbor's boy to snip off a shoot from a fine tree while you are stopping to decide the affairs of the nation with him—a few moments taken to slide it under the bark while you are waiting for a meal at home, will transform an useless shoot into a valuable tree, that shall furnish pleasure and nutriment to generations of men. A few minutes improved now and then which would be otherwise idled away, will surround your dwelling with a grove which shall prove of the greatest utility, and a delightful embellishment. I know men say they have no time, yet I have always observed that the men who make this excuse have plenty of time to lounge at the tavern, plenty of time to run after some mountebank or charlatan, plenty of time to litigate with a neighbor. No, man! plant the tree. It will grow while you sleep. Bud it. Graft it. Nurse it, and it will gladden the sight and please the palate of peo-

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ple unborn, and you shall leave a memorial of your existence, springing from the green sod when you shall repose beneath it.

Some five or six years ago I found on the place where I reside some scrubs of natural fruit. The tops of the trees my neighbors said were too large to graft. But they were grafted with considerable labor. My predecessor might have budded or grafted each with a single germ and saved me nineteen-twentieths of the time and expense; another set of men told me the country was not natural for fruit. I put in the grafts, and for years have had abundance of delicious fruit for the table or cookery, for myself and my neighbors, in summer, fall and winter; and find none will eat it more greedily than those who have no time to graft their own trees, and who curse the climate as unfit for fruit.

Next to the selection of breeds and seeds and varieties, in importance to the farmer, is the division and fencing of his lands, and the alternation of his crops. A man who fails to fence his crop well generally goes himself uncombed, unwashed and unmended. Ye men who whose neighbor's pigs and cattle are always so pesky and breachy, and who always have a law-suit or two on hand because their stock have encroached on you, I advise you to look up a late number of the Genesee Farmer, containing a wood cut of the premises of a lucky and an unlucky farmer. On one side of the road the *lucky* farmer has a fine, snug, painted house, all the glass in, his sound gates are closely fastened, and his crops seem to thrive unmolested. On the other side is the *unlucky* farmer—old hats in his windows, fences half down, weeds choking his crops; but the old Unluckies and the little tow-head Unluckies, with shovels, sticks and stones, are after the porkers, coursing over his planted patch to the well known and well traveled holes and breaches. I have no doubt neighbor Lucky had to take a cursing about those hogs, though that does not appear in the wood cut.

In England, the alternation of crops is deemed so indispensable, both from experience and the deductions of science, that it is secured in the lease. Every soil has its elements, nutritious to some plants; less so, or injurious to others. A succession of grain crops will exhaust the peculiar element necessary to their growth; and once exhausted it is almost impossible to restore it. As the traveler passes

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over the Southern States, he occasionally crosses a plain on which he finds decayed buildings, and here and there a fruit tree choked by bushes of a new forest growth. In defiance of nature's laws, a succession of crops of cotton or tobacco have sucked the soil of all the elements which contribute to nourishment, and desolation marks the spot where man has met a retribution for the outrages he has committed, not on God's earth alone, but on God's image also. In Michigan, the same policy in sowing successive crops of wheat has begun to result in the same manner. One of the best farmers, if not the best, in the vicinity of my residence, farms but eighty acres. He divides and sub-divides it. He alternates his crops, rarely having more than twenty acres in wheat. He clovers and plows in. He raises root crops—keeps a limited number of sheep and cattle of the best breeds. Every thing of animal or vegetable nature is restored again to the soil. His wheat growing upon a renovated, fertilized soil, affords a double yield and superior quality. I never knew the man to be unlucky. If, by chance, one production fails him, his nice and careful alternation has yielded him abundance of other crops for himself and his stock. Closely allied to this topic is adaptation of crop to soil, a subject on which experience and science are now conspiring to throw a flood of light.

Next in importance to the thrift of the farmer, is his policy and his principles as a business man. A farmer should abhor debt. Debt ruins the individual and impairs the prosperity of the State. Debt is a nightmare on a new country. It is the facility of creating debts, first by the population at home, next by the merchants abroad, that distresses, weighs down, paralyzes and impoverishes us as a community. It is an all-pervading error among us to be in debt one year in anticipation; to mortgage one year's earnings in advance; to make promises to be fulfilled out of next harvest, not knowing whether that harvest will prove adequate to meet one-third of the obligations incurred. I know the traders are often to blame. They cater to the tastes and tempt the fancies of a man's family. They deceive by misrepresentations, that they may secure a note, and make use of compulsory laws to enforce final payment. Such creditors are more to blame than the debtors. They deserve no sympathy for

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their losses. They deserve the aid of no compulsory process to aid them in meanness and injustice. But the error of running into debt is an all-pervading one, reaching all kinds of people. Even the farmer who owns his hundreds of acres, seems to become restive as soon as he finds himself free from debt, and craves and grasps at all the land that joins him. He creates a debt for new land; he creates debts for extra labor and teams used in its cultivation, and year after year his staple crop is used up in struggles to extricate himself again from the heavy burden of business and debt. No village trader opens his new stock but whole families flock to vie with each other in getting the first selection of bonnets and artificials, mouslin de laines and alpacas. In the village the fashions of the city are aped and caricatured. But debt follows them all as surely as their shadows. It is an universal folly of buying every thing because every thing can be booked. By necessity, even, the most honest and conscientious fail in their calculations in paying the trader. He fails to make his payments abroad, and is generally in debt one year in advance. How can he be otherwise when the credits on his books extend to 12, 18, 24 months—an average perhaps of 18 months? But the blasting, fatal result of the whole policy is this: Buying on credit, the trader pays higher for his goods and wares. He pays so habitually year after year, and his customer foots the bill. The farming population thus pay a constant penalty of ten or twenty per cent, a contribution levied upon their industry and toil by the transporters and the merchant class of great eastern cities, whose opulence and magnificence is in part the fruit of our follies. Where is the remedy? It is in you; in you individually; in you collectively. Blame not the trader that he snatches up all the currency and sends it off. Blame him not for high prices. Blame him not for pressing his collections; but blame yourselves for the suicidal folly that enchains the community in debt and distress, and eats up their substance. Let each and every individual forswear debt—never buy till he has earned, and then with the cash buy 10 or 20 per cent. cheaper. The trader will lay in his stock cheaper in the same ratio. Interest and legal costs will no longer accrue, and from almost bankruptcy, we should emerge an independent and opulent people. In this point of

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view, as a matter purely of political economy, as a great question in which both private and public welfare is involved, it becomes us all to give this subject our anxious and searching consideration.

Debt costs high. It costs time, it costs money, it costs anxiety. It sometimes costs self-respect. It costs to be in debt, even when payment is made at maturity. It costs cruelly, when payment is made under compulsion of the law. To be a good farmer, a man should be independent. By independent I do not mean that a man should be a pig; that men should mistake bad manners for independence, or should forget to be civil, courteous and well bred to each other. I mean he should be able to look every man in the eye; should be independent of expedients and deceptions. In order to be thus independent, a man should be free from debt. Debt makes fearful inroads on the morals and welfare of the State. How many a man, starting in life with high hopes and an honorable ambition, has year after year gained new reputation for integrity, honesty and energy, but after he has become involved in debt, lost gradually his character and fair fame, by trickery, subterfuges and perhaps frauds, which he would but yesterday have abhorred. Yes: who can tell to what depths of depravity a man will sink, when the vampires of trade and the myrmidons of law have fixed their fangs upon him. The taint may stick to his whole family, and affect their comfort and welfare and pride of character, and perhaps their morals also.

Leave speculation, leave notes of hand, leave buying and selling, leave debt and trade to the trader and the miller, to such of us as have been guilty of the fatal folly of embarking on the troubled sea. There are necessary exchanges to be made, necessary funds to be raised for the purchase of crops; and until a surplus of domestic wealth is accumulated, we must procure these means from abroad, and become responsible as debtors. This is a necessity that must be met. Don't envy the trader. Traders, as a whole class, don't get wealthy as fast as farmers. Let forty young men at 21 become traders, and forty more become farmers. At the age of fifty, one quarter of the farmers can buy the traders all up. My impression without inquiring is, that take the whole traders of this county, from its first settlement, and their aggregate property would not more than

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pay their aggregate debts. I know there are exceptions; but one swallow does not make a summer. Take half a township of farmers anywhere, and see if their aggregate property will not pay their aggregate debt. You will find that as a community they have gone steadily along, although encumbered with debt and sickness, and have quietly doubled or quadrupled the value of their farms, while successive crops of traders in each village have become bankrupt or abandoned their business as hopeless. I mean nothing personal. If not true in this county, it is true as a general law. It is certainly true in the county in which I reside; one of the best in the State.

A farmer should not be a trading man. If your horses, wagons or implements don't suit, sell them, but don't be always trafficking and bartering. There are a kind of men around the country who jockey some, cheat some, and work a little. One in an hundred succeeds; the others fail in their calculations. A regular schemer, take his own word for it, makes money at every trade, and grows poor every year by it. Take 20 regular sharks, and let them spend all their time for a year, and save $300 each on their trades, each has lost 300 days' work, and the community has lost, the State is poorer by 6000 days' work: yet they all made money. I know a man who once boasted to me that his tact, year in and year out, was worth $2,50 per day. That forcibly reminded me that the $2,50 must come wrongfully out of somebody. If any of you have neighbors whose tact is worth half that sum, I advise you to put a lock upon your granary. This brings me again to the consideration that a man should stick to his trade. What a man fits himself for, that let him follow. If he don't succeed where he has experience, he certainly cannot succeed where he has no knowledge. Don't cease to be a good farmer for the felicity of being a bankrupt merchant, a quack doctor, or a pettifogging lawyer. The best blacksmith is respected and wields an influence in the world, and in his way is a teacher and a creator; while a poor lawyer, or poor physician, half-witted impostors, are the contempt of society. "Act well your part, there all the honor lies." No man can occupy a more enviable, a more elevated, a more commanding place than a good farmer.

But all is of no avail, unless the farm is carried on with rigid economy—economy in doors, economy out of doors. There are certain

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signs, certain ear-marks by which a farmer's thrift may be judged and his credit tested. It is a bad sign to see him take his team from the plow and harness it up to run after the new goods in the village, or traveling mountebanks. It is a bad sign to see a farmer smoking on a counter in the village, while his wife is splitting wood in a snow-storm, at home. It is a bad sign to see the woman of the house waste all the ashes and soap-grease, and buy hard soap at the stores. It is a bad sign to see a man's harness tied up with ropes. It is a bad sign to see a man shut up his flock of sheep without water. It is a bad sign for a woman to carry butter to market, one-half buttermilk, the other half salt. It is a bad sign to run up a bill at the grocer's for dried apples, codfish and mackerel, and everything a diseased appetite craves. It is a bad sign to send a boy with corn and a jug to the distillery, to buy whiskey for pickles, after cucumber time is past. It is a bad sign to see a farmer feed his hogs, sheep and cattle in the public highway, thus infringing upon the public rights with a nuisance, when he might be greatly fertilizing his own fields.

A few years ago I had occasion to pass the premises of a young farmer who had inherited a snug competence. He had a good house, but no barn. He had a fine pair of horses, one poor cow, and hogs of the alligator breed. He borrowed farming implements, but had a very fine buggy under a very poor slab shed. In short, he was about as well fitted for farming, as the South Sea Islander was for getting married, when he went to the Missionary dressed for the ceremony, his only clothing a tarpaulin hat, a black stock and a pair of breeches. Last winter I saw this man with his great toe peeping through his boots. One exhibition was the direct result of the other. Sometime since, a man whom I had employed came to growl and grumble because a neighbor thrived better and was more lucky than himself. Each earned the same wages, and had about the same family. I told him if he would take no offence, that I would explain to him the causes of their different fortunes. In the first place his wife had a hired girl, whose wages were 75 cents, and whose board cost him $1,50 per week—equal to $117 per annum. The other man's wife earned $1 per week—equal to $52 per year. Here was a difference between the two of $169. He had bills and open accounts at every grocery and store, and bills to pay for buggies to run after

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every caravan and circus. In fine, I was able to show that one-half of his hard earnings were wasted, where his envied neighbor expended nothing; yet all the time the last living best. I *could* have told him more, of which he probably had a frequent and realizing sense—his wife wore the breeches.

Habits of almost any kind are a bad economy. All habits cost high—cost high in time, in money and often in character. The habit of chewing and smoking tobacco—what is its money cost? I do not impeach now the practice as a matter of taste. There is no disputing about tastes; and if a man enjoys the luxury of making himself obnoxious to the senses of half his friends; why, let him enjoy the luxury. I now speak of its cost. Estimate it at three cents per day. This sum saved from the age of 20 to 70, and put at compound interest, amounts to the sum of $8,163. Suppose the same man is a temperate drinker; I will not remind him that if he starts in life one of twenty temperate drinkers, and he has weathered the storm, that he is a solitary landmark, and the nineteen others fill a drunkard's grave. But to its cost—suppose it six cents per day from the age of twenty to seventy. This habit will have cost $6,326 more. The sums thus expended for tobacco and drink, at compound interest, would amount to the sum of $9,489. Alas! such habits often cost more than money—cost health, reputation, morals; aye, more, entail poverty and degradation on another generation. There is only one certain method of being prosperous and thrifty, and that is to live on the principle of expending less than you earn. A man is independent who earns sixpence per day more than he expends; a man is sure of eventual ruin who reverses the plan. Dream not of sudden wealth. There are no royal roads; we cannot walk tiptoe; we must walk flat-footed through the world. There is a plain and homespun path, but a sure one—a path sanctioned by the general experience of mankind. Suppose a man begins at twenty-one to lay up 25 cents per day, at compound interest; at fifty-one he will have $7,110; at sixty-one, $13,850; at seventy-one, $26,100. There are several flour mills in your village. Suppose the investment in one to be $20,000, and suppose the manager to own it free from debt. Let his miller lay up $1 00 per day, and he can do it, and place it at compound interest, and in twenty-five years he can buy out his employer, if he is fool enough to do it. The chances are, however,

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that his employer has failed or wisely abandoned the pursuit. Twenty-five years since, a sturdy young countryman became hand-cartman to a firm of merchant-princes in Boston. They have failed by no fault of theirs, for they were model merchants, and he is a giant controller of men and means. Such are the gauze-like delusions which hang around precarious trade. Such are the certainties of thrift and economy. The road to independence, Farmers of Michigan, is as plain as the road to mill. Go to bed every night with the consoling reflection that you have earned more than you have spent, though it be but a penny, and you can frown from your little castle upon all the world.

To be thrifty, a farmer should be intelligent and educated. I know not how the vulgar error grew up, from what prejudices it sprung, that farmers should not be educated. If there is any man in the world who should be enlightened, it is the farmer. Let the elemental education be obtained, and the leisure of his winter evenings, his exemption from the anxieties of business, his general good health are favorable to intellectual culture. The means of culture are so accessible and cheap, that there is no acquisition at which the humblest are compelled to stop. It is great folly that deems schools and colleges the only sphere for the developement of a man's powers. 'Tis the native intellect which is wanted. Not a log hut among us, but has more of the accessories of learning within it, than the hut of Burn's father; yet from the few books of English literature around him, he learned enough to enable him to send forth those "thoughts that breathe in words that burn" to all the world: to astonish, to dazzle, to startle all the millions who have spoken his mother tongue from his day to ours, and "to clothe the joys and woes" of prince, priest and peasant "with the utterance which he gave his own."

A farmer should be free from prejudices and superstitions. Education will free him from such trammels. He should be independent of the lawyer and merchant in regard to the ordinary transactions of business. Education will render him so. He should not take opinions on trust. Education enables him to investigate for himself. A neighbor of mine, in November last, placed a fine hog in a north-western exposure. In March the hog weighed about the

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same he did in November. A little knowledge of the laws of physiology would have taught him that the animal required all the nutriment he received to replace the waste caused by such cruel exposure; while two hours of time, and fifty cents worth of straw and boards would have saved half his keeping and 100 lbs. of pork. An ignorant man goes to the bottom of his well; he faints and falls. His son follows to rescue him, and falls also; and half the family perish. A small manual of science would have taught them that the oxygen which sustains life, was supplanted by carbonic acid gas, a deadly poison, and that a small taper lowered, (inasmuch as oxygen supports combustion as well as life,) would have tested the existence of the vital ingredient, and their lives would have been saved. Why is it that the average life of the farmer is not longer than the average life of the student? The use of his limbs in open air is calculated to preserve his powers of digestion, promote cheerfulness, and invigorate and develope his animal powers—all conducive to long life; while the opposite course of a sedentary man is calculated to impair the physical powers and abridge life. The reason he lasts no longer than the student is, because he is ignorant of, or (if not ignorant of,) he despises the laws which govern health and growth, which the other studies and observes. Why have our countrymen been able to compete with foreigners in manufactures, where the daily labor in the old world costs not half so much? It is because the American brings more intelligence to guide the hand and aid the eye. It appeared by the books of a large establishment at the East, that the pay of those who wrote their signatures was twenty or thirty per cent more than those who signed with a cross. Intelligent labor is every where more valuable than mere stupid, mechanical work. Look at the nations of Europe, from the realms of the Muscovite, where the brutal lord drives before him his migratory bands of leaden serfs, to the clustering swarm of England's busy hive, who hold tributary hundreds of millions, all over the globe; *and just in proportion as the laborer thinks with the head while he works with the hand,* just in that proportion is the nation advanced in civilization and opulence. A poet has said that "those who think must govern those who toil." A few months since, and the civilized world was electrified with the intelligence that the kings and rulers of Eu-

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rope were swept off, as you would sweep their mimic representatives from the chess board. Man seemed to have emerged from his lethargy. Alas! the toiler was not a thinker; and another proof is afforded the poet that "those who think must govern those who toil." The revolutionist and the republican have collapsed into a serf and a subject again. There is no hope for mankind *till the toiler shall be a thinker, and then the toiler will govern himself.* Then, and not till then, will the cause of Democracy commend itself as the cause of justice and humanity: then, and not till then, will an all-pervading Republicanism commend itself as a new revelation to mankind, and the toiler, the thinker, the developed man stand forth "redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled," by the genius, not as Curran has it, "of universal emancipation," but, by the genius of universal intelligence. But we need not go abroad for illustrations of these pregnant truths. Look at Massachusetts, and we find a small and barren State of 800,000 people, whose only natural productions have been said to be granite and ice, bringing nearly all her raw materials yearly, from abroad, and adding to their value more than the annual value of all the cotton crops of all the Southern States. Thus freedom and intelligence animate labor and multiply its results; thus slavery and ignorance paralyze it and lessen its fruits. The different sides of the Ohio river are not more unlike each other than the halves of the apple of which we read in one of the novels of Sir Walter Scott, which was severed with a blade, one side of which was poisoned, and the other pure. On the one side, intelligence is promoted by public approval and law; on the other, the common thirst for knowledge is punished as a crime.

Whether in purchasing the farm or marketing the crop—whether in selecting seed or rearing an animal, or nursing a tree—whether in preserving the health and growth of all around you, animal or vegetable—whether in draughting an instrument or detecting a fraud—whether guarding yourself from loss, or saving a neighbor from imposture—or whether in a wider sphere of a citizen and a politician, you exercise the intellect and comprehension that enable you to speak, to vote and to act with discretion and wisdom, be assured that intelligence and education will everywhere aid and elevate you, and render you more useful, more respectable, more happy, and what it

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is my province now more particularly to show, a more thrifty and successful farmer.

The prejudices against book farming are yet strong. If you study the book in order to find how many experiments you can try, how many novelties you can run after, the book is for you a bad guide. If you seek its counsel to save you from error, and aid your enquiries, it is invaluable. I venture to say that few men have taken an agricultural paper for a single year, and read it, without saving by its suggestions from six to ten times its cost. A mere recipe from the Michigan Farmer will often save your wife five times the value of the paper in a year. A man is a pedant and a laughing-stock who lives by by books and disregards the experience of daily life; but how much worse than the pedant is a dolt who is guided only by his own private experience, that perhaps rather mole-eyed, and spurns the experience of all other men and all other countries, because it comes through books. No sensible man makes up his judgment without all the facts—yet a farmer who scorns the written experience of others, leaves out a portion of his data. Written instruction is very often better than oral, because noted down with more care. A public spirited man, by a long course of experiments, and at a heavy expense, makes some useful discovery. He publishes it, and it costs you nothing. A virulent disease attacks your sheep, or cattle, or fruit trees. You turn over the index of your Farmer and find all the known remedies described. Within a few years a great improvement has been made in agricultural implements. The magazines contain early and ample information respecting them all. These works serve to dispel the bigotry that frowns on labor-saving machinery, which has revolutionized entirely the scientific and mechanical world, and often in other walks of life has multiplied an hundred fold the production of a single head and hand. If any wheat-grower doubts the value of a book, let him read the abundant and varied information contained in the last Patent Report, respecting the nature and qualities of wheat, and then deliberately say whether he is too wise to learn. If there are twenty men in this assembly who think written wisdom nothing, oral advice and tradition everything, let them settle in some fertile Eden and wall themselves out from the rest of the world. They shall work from no published, no

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imported light. Let them emerge again, they and their posterity, a century hence, and where would they be? They would be on their road to China, where semi-civilization was done up like a mummy some thousands of years since, and remains yet in a decent state of preservation.

But I have departed from the subject of the education of the farmer. What is education? It is a development of all the powers and faculties, without the neglect of any; its result is capacity—capacity to fill with honor and usefulness all your duties in the world. To educate the head without developing the physical powers, is to make of man a semi-monster. My mind reverts to men of vast intellectual capacities, who have dragged through life diseased bodies, and who led an existence as miserable and cheerless as would be the life of one of the Siamese twins, if compelled to drag through the world the dead body of the other. If a farmer has a son who shows great precocity, stimulate not the brain at the expense of the physical frame. It is a common and fatal error to take from the farm and deprive of physical exercise the children of bright intellects and feeble constitutions. How often have we all seen the result of this erroneous partiality in premature graves? How often have we seen the selected genius of the family become a nervous, impracticable, feeble hypochondriac, and its prospective pride become perhaps its dependent and its burden? No, let the delicate and diseased remain at home. Let them follow a life where they can enjoy the full benefit of Nature's great specifics—air, exercise and water—and suffer only those of the most vigorous and confirmed constitutions, to incur all the hazards and miseries of a sedentary life. No, let not the farmer seek to remove his son to some more showy pursuit. His true policy is to retain the best talent and keenest intellects at home, and in time his calling shall be felt as the most liberal, as it is the most important, of human pursuits. Thus you will dignify toil and multiply its profits, by bringing erudition and skill and sharpened faculties to every daily investigation. What a strange idea, that the farm is a limited sphere, when a farmer can practically bring the inductions of all the natural sciences to illustrate his daily pursuit and enhance his income. If he plows in the open field, he can prove himself a philosopher and a man of science, and returning to his nursery and his garden, he can

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gratify his tastes in the cultivation of a most exquisite fine art, and surround himself with a gallery, whose hall is "God's first temple," and whose pictures rival in beauty and exceed in utility the rarest specimens of the Louvre.

I cannot close without reminding you of the responsibilities, the duties and the trusts our country and times impose upon the agricultural population.

What is our country? An empire as wide as the empire which the scepter of the Cæsars ever waved over. The original thirteen States of our Union are now a small strip, skirting the Atlantic shore, and embrace only one fifteenth part of our whole area. Its benificent climate, its exhaustless soil, its mineral riches, its accessibility on all sides, its settlement by the Anglo-American man, under an almost perfect theory of government, mark the valley of the Mississippi, on the skirts of which we are fixed, as the centre of that wide stage where the fifth and last act in the great drama of mankind, foretold by Bishop Berkly, is to be consummated:

> "Westward the star of Empire takes its way;
> The four first acts already passed,
> The fifth, *must close the drama* with the day:
> Time's noblest effort is the last."

The country of all the earth, gifted with capacities to produce the mammoth, shall rear a mammoth nation on its plains. It is now a mighty skeleton, lean, ragged, and to some eyes, unsightly. We can hardly realize its strength and majesty, when its nerves, its muscles, its ligaments, shall be bound up in compact symmetry of form, and rounded and colored into life, and grace, and beauty. The few Europeans who have traced the progress of our whole country, view its growth and success as a kind of miracle. The more we ourselves reflect upon it, the more miraculous it seems to us. Nothing short of some great convulsion of Nature will probably arrest it. What a sublime spectacle will it present, when its harvests shall wave in golden oceans over all its plains; when its orchards shall rain their rich abundance on the earth; when its opulence shall build up institutions of learning, of art and of benevolence, over its whole surface; when it shall be chequered with railroads and dotted with cities; its interchange of thoughts, through the electric fluid; when it shall contain

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300 millions of men who speak the language of Bacon and of Shakspeare; who speak the language in which the Covenant of Plymouth and the Declaration of Independence were written, one in origin, in attachments, in habits of thought, placed under circumstances the most propitious to a full development of all their faculties, moral, physical and intellectual.

Such is our country; and for weal or woe we are its possessors. In former times the individual was nothing—the State everything. The individual is fast becoming everything—the State nothing. "I am the State," said the inflated monarch of France; and so he was. Man has been too long a tool and puppet to work out plans. Even now we find men, (for the age of chivalry is not all gone,) who will set themselves up to be shot at, at $7 00 or $8 00 per month. Man, however, now mostly lives for himself, and his capacities are his own, and the State is a network to bind men's interests together, not to make their interests hostile. How many fleets, how many deeply laden armadas have been sunk; how many successive crops consumed in war; how many millions butchered to gratify the ambition or vanity of a single despot. Generations of living men groan out their lives and expire in piling up a vast pyramid to cover the pitiful ashes of a single dead one. But we need not go back to the time of the Pharaohs. Louis the XIVth was lauded to the skies for building up Versailles upon a waste; but he made France a wide, desolate waste in effecting his barren purposes. It is not too much to say that half the energies of the whole people of Europe for the last ten centuries have been entirely wasted. But *here* all this is reversed. Here, those who sow shall reap—those who produce, enjoy. The State can no longer mould and stultify the man; the man moulds the State.

—"What constitutes a State?
Not cities, proud with spires and turrets crowned,
But men, high-minded men."

All reforms, all radical and important changes, all those vital and prolific ideas, the germs of progress, emanate from the workshop, the farmhouse, and the quiet thinker's cell. They come not from politicians and schemers and pseudo philosophers. These indicate only which way the wind veers and turns. They too often assemble in little cabinets or great conclaves to barter and to trade away the pub-

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lic weal, or the rights and interests of humanity, for their own aggrandizement. This machinery is losing its potency. The impulses that fashion and give tone and character to revolutions of habits of thought and modes of action, must come from a thinking multitude; and among us, from a thinking agricultural multitude. Let us, then, think and act as men who participate in all those bold conceptions, and that glowing enthusiasm which the laying out and founding this vast empire of Englishmen is calculated to inspire.

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Art. 7. At each annual meeting a committee of five persons shall be chosen, who, with the President and Recording Secretary, shall constitute a Board of Directors for this Society.

Art. 8. There shall be an Annual Fair and general exhibition of Agricultural and Horticultural products, including new and useful improvements in husbandry; at which time there shall be a plowing match and a distribution of the premiums: said Fair to be holden on the first Tuesday and Wednesday in October in each year.

Art. 9 No premiums shall be awarded to any person who is not a member of this Society.

Art. 10. It shall be the duty of the Board of Directors to adopt a code of by-laws, and publish them with the Constitution, for the benefit of the Society. And on or before the first day of April in each year, they shall give notice in all the newspapers published in the County, on what articles premiums shall be given, and the conditions whereon the same shall become due.

Art. 11. The Constitution of this Society may be altered or amended at any annual meeting, by a vote of two-thirds of all the members present.

BY-LAWS.

Art. 1. The Executive Committee shall provide suitable accommodations for the Annual Exhibitions, and prescribe the rules and regulations to be observed.

Art. 2. They shall appoint judges who shall examine the property and specimens produced by the persons applying for premiums at the Annual Fairs, and shall determine and adjudge whether any or either of the applicants be entitled to a premium, according to the conditions prescribed.

Art. 3. They shall also appoint judges, whose duty it shall be to examine such specimens of fruit, flowers and other Horticultural productions as shall be entitled to draw premiums, and may be exhibited in their season, at other meetings of the Society than those of the Annual Fairs, and determine and adjudge in what cases premiums should be awarded.

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ART. 4. The Executive Committee may award discretionary premiums out of any unappropriated funds of the Society. All awards of money shall be accompanied by a certificate signed by the President and recording Secretary.

ART. 5. The Executive Committee shall, at each annual meeting of the Society, make a report of the general condition of agriculture, horticulture and manufactures in the couuty.

ART. 6. The Treasurer shall receive and have charge of the funds of the Society, and shall disburse the same under the direction of the Executive Committee, and report at each annual meeting.

ART. 7. Every candidate for a premium shall make known his intention in writing, to the Corresponding Secretary, at least one week previous to the Annual Fair, stating the kind of production on which he intends to apply for a premium.

ART. 8. It shall be the duty of the President, Vice President and other officers of the Society, to solicit and receive subscriptions of membership, and to pay over to the Treasurer all moneys so received, on or before the day of the next meeting of the Society thereafter.

Officers of the Lenawee County Agricultural and Horticultural Society for 1649.

President—Joseph Gibbons, of Raisin. Vice Presidents—A. J. Comstock, of Adrian: C. A. Stacy, of Tecumseh: J. B. Hampton, of Franklin: W. Wright, of Madison: J. Cadman, of Adrian: J. D. Thompson, of Madison: Elijah Brownell, of Raisin.

A. G. Eastman, of Adrian, Recording Secretary: A. J. Comstock, of Adrian, Corresponding Secretary: L. G. Berry, of Adrian, Treasurer.

Executive Committee—B. W. Steer, of Raisin: B. J. Harvey, of Palmyra: Walter Wright, of Madison: A. J. Comstock, of Adrian: Amos Hoag, of Adrian.

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REPORT

Of the Secretary of the Lenawee County Agricultural and Horticultural Society, to the Secretary of the Michigan State Agricultural Society, for the year 1849.

A society for the promotion of agriculture and horticulture was organized in this county, on the 27th day of January, 1849. The names of the officers chosen at that time for the current year were printed with the constitution and by-laws of the society, a copy of which I send you with this report. At the organization of this Society, but few of our farmers were present, owing to the notice calling them together not having been generally circulated through the county. An address was given at this time by Joseph Gibbons. The society met again at Adrian on the 24th of February, and but few farmers were present at this time; and with a view of increasing an interest in agricultural improvements, and arousing the farming population of this county to a just sense of the importance of agricultural societies and the advantages to be derived therefrom, a resolution was adopted, making it the duty of the Executive committee to appoint meetings, to be held by the society in different parts of the county, in the month of May, June, July, August and September. The Society held another meeting at Adrian on the 7th of April, and were addressed by Elijah Brownell. A considerable number of our farmers were present at this time.

The above mentioned resolution was not fully carried into effect; but the Society held three meetings at Tecumseh, the 5th of May and the 2d and 23d of June. The last meeting was well attended, and each one present seemed interested in promoting the objects of the Society. An able address was given on this occasion by Peter R. Adams, Esq. No other meetings of the Society were held up to the time of our annual fair. A list of premiums was made out by the Executive Committee, but owing to the small number of persons who had associated themselves as members of the Society, and consequently the prospect of there being but a small amount of funds in the hands of the Treasurer, the committee could not offer that amount of premiums, nor as large in particular cases as was desired. They hope in another year to be able to offer greater inducements in amount of premiums. Much interest is taken generally by the farm-

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ers and individuals living in villages in this county, in the culture of the different kinds and varieties of fruit. The judges of fruit met once in each week during the months of August and September, for the purpose of receiving and examining such specimens of fruit as might be presented in their season for premiums; and I might, I think, safely say that there were some as good specimens of apples, plums, apricots, peaches, quinces and grapes presented to the judges, and exhibited at the Annual Fair, as can be produced in the State; and I think I might safely add that Lenawee is not inferior to any other county in the State in the richness and variety of its fruit.

The annual fair was holden at Adrian on the 9th and 10th of October. There was a good attendance during the two days, considering the state of the weather, which was unpleasant and somewhat rainy. The number present might safely be estimated at five thousand. The amount of products exhibited was not large, owing perhaps to some extent, to the inability of the Executive Committee to offer large premiums, but mainly to the recent formation of the society. Yet in quality, the articles exhibited were creditable to the members. A feeling was manifested from which the future prosperity of the Society must result, as well as greater exertion among our farmers generally, for improvement. The annual address was delivered by Horace Bemis, Esq., of Adrian, a copy of which, in compliance with your request, I herewith send you. By the report of the Executive Committee of this Society, made in compliance of its by-laws, on the last day of the Annual Fair, and which I herewith attach as a part of my report, will be seen the general condition of agriculture, horticulture and manufacturing in the county for 1849, so far as the committee were able to come at facts.

The principal crops raised in this county, are corn, wheat, oats and hay; the average yield of which I am unable to give; but they are said to be much larger than last year, and will I think compare favorably with other parts of the State. The potato crop in this county is far better this year than it has been for some years past, and much less affected by that mysterious disease, the rot, though it has injured many fields. Some of our farmers are turning their attention consideraly to the business of dairying. There is one dairy of

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seventy-five cows. Others are directing their attention to the growing of wool; large flocks of sheep may be seen on several farms.

It is hoped that my successor will another year be able to give to the State Agricultural Society a much more full and statistical report than I am able at this time to do.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. G. EASTMAN, Sec'y.

LIST OF PREMIUMS

Awarded by the Lenawee County Agricultural and Horticultural Society at its first annual fair, held at Adrian, October 9 and 10, 1849.

FARM AND FIELD CROPS.

J. D. Thompson, Madison, conducted farm, 1st premium,	$3 00
Geo. Kennedy, Madison, largest quantity of wheat on one acre, 30 3-4 bush., 1st pre.,	3 00
Libni Kelley, Raisin, best acre corn, 100 bush., dis. pre.,	1 00
A. J. Dean, Raisin, best 1-16 acre carrots, 1st pre.,	1 00
Isaac Davis, Madison, best squash, dis. pre.,	1 00
Josiah Ward, Adrian, best lot beets, dis. pre.,	1 00
M. M. Thorn, Raisin, best lot sweet potatoes, dis. pre.,	1 00

CATTLE.

A. K. Hickox, Blissfield, best pair working oxen, 1st pre.,	3 00
James Abbott, Dover, best pair four years old steers, dis. p.,	3 00
John Baker, Fairfield, best pair three years old steers, 1st p.,	2 00
Wm. D. Page, Fairfield, best Durham bull, 1st pre.,	2 00
Lorain Downer, Medina, best bull under two years old. This bull is seventeen months old, and weighs 1236 lbs.; dis. p.,	2 00
Samuel Warren, Dover, best bull calf, 1st pre ,	1 00
Lorain Downer, best cow and calf. This calf is six months old, and weighs 594 lbs.; 1st pre.,	2 00
J. D. Thompson, Madison, best milch cow, dis. pre.,	2 00
Jesse Cram, Madison, best two years old heifer, dis. pre.,	1 00

HORSES.

Amos Hoag, Adrian, "Turk," 1st pre.,	4 00
J. C. Gile, Blissfield, best mare and colt, 1st pre.,	3 00
Henry Randolph, Madison, best pair matched horses, 1st premium,	4 00

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H. H. Keyser, Tecumseh, best single horse, 1st pre., $2 00

SHEEP.

Wm. Beals, Rollin, best French merino buck, 1st pre., 1 00

O. M. Rood, Adrian, best pen five ewes, 1st pre., 1 00

SWINE.

Samuel Nash, Madison, best sow and six pigs, 1st pre., 1 00

Phineas Price, Madison, best barrow, dis. pre., 1 00

T. C. Warner, Adrian, 2d do do do 1 00

PLOUGHING MATCH.

Orrin Baker, Fairfield, one-quarter acre in 42 min., with oxen, Cayuga plow, 1st pre., 3 00

Hiram Crane, Madison, one-quarter acre in 51 min., with oxen, Long's plow, dis. pre., 2 00

Apollus Drown, Medina, one-quarter acre in 38 min., with horses, plow not known.

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Amos Hoag, best farm wagon, dis. pre, 2 00

N. A. Ramsdell, Dover, best seed drill, 1st pre., 1 00

A. B. Chaffee, Adrian, best harrow, 1st pre., 1 00

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Samuel A. Hubbard, Franklin, full cloth, ten yards or more, 1st pre., 2 00

Henry Taylor, Raisin, full cloth, ten yards or more, dis. pre., 1 00

Mrs. A. J. Comstock, Adrian, best piece ingrain carpeting, 1st pre., 2 00

Mrs. J. Avery, Adrian, one piece ingrain carpet.

Mrs. W. O. Howard, Adrian, best rag carpeting, 1st pre., 1 00

Mrs. I. French, Madison, one piece rag carpeting, 1st pre., 1 00

Mrs. E. Pratt, Medina, best worked quilt, dis. pre., 1 00

Mrs. S. G. Sheffer, Adrian, 2d best quilt, dis. pre., 1 00

Mrs. John Tenbrook, Madison, two coverlids, dis pre., 1 00

Miss M. E. Rood, Adrian, satchel and embroidered skirt, dis. pre., 1 00

Miss E. Berry, two lamp mats, dis. pre., 1 00

Miss R. French, Madison, two lamp mats, dis. pre., 1 00

Miss E. M. Winans, Adrian, patchwork slumber cushion, dis. pre., 1 00

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Alanson Worden, Adrian, best calf, kip, and cowhide boots, dis. pre.,	$1 00
F. R. Stebbins, Adrian, best toilet stand and centre table, dis. pre.,	1 00
S. A. Scofield, Adrian, picture frame, dis. pre.,	1 00
Geo. J. Payne, Adrian, blank book, dis. pre.,	1 00
J. Mandeville, Adrian, window sash and blinds, dis. pre.,	1 00
M. M. Thorn, Raisin, pearing machine, (new invention,) dis. pre.,	1 00
Seth W. Fenton, Fairfield, 16 corn brooms.	
Robert Bidleman, Adrian, best farm harness, 1st pre.,	2 00
A. B. Palmer, Adrian, 1 harrow, axe and 13 forks, 1st pre.,	2 00
Lemuel Martin, Adrian, upper leather, dis. pre.,	1 00
FINE ARTS.	
Miss H. Barber, Adrian, painting, dis. pre.,	1 00
Miss R. French, Madison, painting, dis. pre.,	1 00
Geo. W. Merrick, Adrian, daguerreotype, dis. pre.,	1 00
BUTTER AND CHEESE.	
Newell Mitchell, Madison, best lot butter, 1st pre.,	1 00
Charles Pratt, Adrian, best cheese, 1st pre.,	1 00
FLOUR.	
Wm. Beals, Quaker Mills, Rollin, dis. pre.,	1 00
FRUITS AND FLOWERS.	
A. S. Cornell, Adrian, cherries, 1st pre.,	1 00
James Penniman, Adrian, best —— (Washington) 1st pre.,	1 00
M. M. Thorn, Raisin, plums, (Coe's Golden Drop,) dis. pre.,	1 00
Geo. L. Crane, Madison, best seedling peach,	1 00
A. S. Cornell, Adrian, seedling peach, dis. pre.,	1 00
A. G. Eastman, Adrian, early apricot, 1st pre.,	1 00
Wm. Tenbrook, Fairfield, best variety apples, 1st pre.,	1 00
Walter Graham, Madison, best orange quince, 1st pre.,	1 00
B. F. Strong, Adrian, early grape, September or middle August, 1st pre.,	1 00
E. H. Winans, Adrian, two varieties grapes, dis. pre.,	1 00
M. M. Thorn, Raisin, best summer variety pear, 1st pre.,	1 00
A. Barnard, Adrian, fall Verg pear, dis. pre.,	1 00
Miss Eliza Truax, best boquet flowers, 1st pre.	1 00

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REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Of the Lenawee County Agricultural and Horticultural Society, on the general Condition of Agriculture and Horticulture and Manufacturing in the County, for 1849.

The Executive Committee are not at present in possession of sufficient data to make out as full and explicit a report in relation to the general condition of Agriculture, Horticulture and Manufactures, in the County, as it is hoped they will be another year; but from the statistical returns for last year from all the Townships except two, it appears there were then in the county 104,877 acres of land under imporvement, of which, 28,231 acres, or more than one-fourth of the whole were sown to Wheat; and from which were obtained 295,462 bushels, making an average of a little less than 10½ bushels per acre. Of other kinds of grain there were 509.967 bushels. It also appears there were then in the county, 3,944 horses—12,861 neat cattle—8,098 swine, and 52,003 sheep, from the latter of which, 150,702 lbs. of wool were sheared—making an average of nearly 3 lbs. per head.

There were then in the county 18 Grist and 48 Saw-mills, and some very good mills have since been erected, and are now in successful operation. There are also several Furnaces doing quite an extensive business. Various other branches of Mechanical business give employment to between two and three hundred men.

There is among our farmers and citizens generally, a manifestly increasing interest in the subjects of Horticulture and Floriculture, as evidenced by the exhibition of fruits and flowers now present. There is also apparent an increasing solicitude to obtain the best and most approved varieties of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, &c. One of our enterprising citizens, (Wm. Beal of Rollin,) has now present for exhibition, two French Merino lambs, obtained from the celebrated flock of the Bingham's, for one of which he paid $140, and for the other $100.

When the committee remember that only a few months since, it was with the utmost difficulty, and only after repeated calls, that we were enabled to induce a sufficient number of our citizens to come together to organize a Society at all, and now look over the vast assemblage of Farmers, Mechanic's and other citizens here pres-

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ent, (amounting as is supposed to about three thousand,) we see by the encouraging and welcome presence of their smiling Wives and blushing Daughters, that a feeling of interest in the objects for which this Society was formed, is thoroughly awakened throughout the County, we can but indulge the pleasing hope that an impulse has now been given that will result in great good to the citizens of our County.

Adrian, Oct. 10th, 1849.

ADDRESS,

DELIVERED BEFORE THE LENAWEE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, AT THEIR FIRST FAIR, HELD IN ADRIAN, ON THE 9th OCTOBER, 1849, BY HORACE BEMIS, ESQ.

GENTLEMEN:—As this is the first fair of our Society, I have been, necessarily, without a precedent to guide me in the preparation of this address.

Indeed, all that is done by us as a society at this time, instead of following precedent, must become to some extent precedent for future guidance. Yet, the difficulty arising from want of example is obviated by other considerations—there are certain great, cardinal questions which present themselves in the investigation of any subject, and which require a solution in the outset.

What are the objects to be attained? What good will result from their attainment? What incentives have we to use dilligence in the prosecution of our work? These are subjects of which we should never lose sight; they are therefore questions which it is our present business to solve. To determine the advantages resulting from agriculture, let us consider, first, its history, and thence deduce the relation, if it has any, to the permanency and prosperity of nations: and secondly, its effects upon individuals, as physical, intellectual and moral beings.

First, then, of its history—for it is not the business of the historic pen merely to transcribe the splendor of the battle field, or the achievements of the Senate. What would we think of that geologist who should dwell only upon the majesty displayed in the upheaving of the earthquake and the bursting forth of volcanic fires, to the neglect of the causes which bring about those phenomena? Yet

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he would be just as consistent as the historian who should only tell us of battles and revolutions, without telling us of the causes which bring them about.

It is the peaceful arts that go to make up the major part of human existence—as the rills and springs, the murmerings of which we are almost unconscious, make up the mighty torrent. History, then, has to do with agriculture, and all those kindred arts which cluster around it; and they in return, we shall find, have much to do with history.

The art had its origin with the human race, for we read of it among the first records of the world. "Cain was a tiller of the ground," says the historian, and "Abel made offering of the first-lings of his flock."

When the antediluvian period had passed away, and every vistage of labor that had existed was gone; when those who were preserved from the deluge again went forth to renew the vicissitudes of a toiling life, the first art of their attention was agriculture—"Noah began to be an husbandman, and planted a vineyard."

Thus was it made the foundation, the art upon which every other *must* rest—and it comes down to us as the offspring of those periods long anterior to the time when "man had learned to hew the shaft or lay the archetrave."

The Chinese, Chaldeans and Egyptians held the tillage of the soil in high esteem; and, indeed, the latter people ascribed it to the intervention of superhuman agency, and in the excess of their gratitude for the products they gathered from the fertile valley of the Nile, even worshipped the ox, as a beast from whose labors they drew their substance. Coming down the current of time a little further, we find the Greeks and Romans giving thanks to Bacchus and Ceres, that they were blessed with a rich return of the rosy wine and waving corn; and when the fabulous era had partially passed away, we find those nations still attending to agriculture. Hesiod and Xenephon wrote many books upon rural economy—M. Cato and Cincinatus gathered their fairest honors from attending to its claims—and even the lofty melody of Virgil loses none of its dignity when he throws its charms over rural life and sings of the useful art. But as we come down to that period of anarchy which followed the fall of the Roman Empire, we find this art, in common with every other,

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almost wholly abandoned, or degenerated into the hands of feudal serfs. The fields which had yielded their increase to the toil of a Cincinatus, became the heritage of some barbarous chief, and were tilled by the petty despot's slave. From that period, therefore, we can derive little, save lessons of warning.

In modern times, especially since the revival of learning, it has kept pace in the career of advancement with the other arts. But to detail its existence in particular countries, is more the work of historical curiosity, than of practical use; let us rather direct our attention to those results that *universally* depend upon its condition. One of those results appears to be that the civilization and power of nations bear a close relation to the condition of the tillers of the soil. Why is it that the inhabitants of the torrid zone are so much inferior in these respects to those of the temperate? The answer is obvious: it has fallen to their lot to occupy those portions of the earth which bring forth with little labor every thing necessary to the supply of man's natural wants, and as a consequence they are enervated by indolence; while the inhabitants of colder and comparatively more barren land of the North, where the earth requires a degree of energy and labor to yield its increase, are called upon to develope every resource by the highest display of mental and physical power; the difference is this, the one from necessity have acquired habits of action—the other of inaction.

Again: if we examine the subject further, we shall find a strong relation existing between the laboring interest and the permanency of nations. If we raise the inquiry, what localities retain their people longest, and what people retain their institutions longest, those records which tell us of the condition of the world in other times, will answer in the most unmistakable language, that so long as agriculture has been the *main* employment of a people, it has been the guaranty of their security; but when they have abandoned that, and made any other their main occupation, the change in their condition has been the herald of their decline. Why is it that China has maintained its form of government through the long lapse of twenty-three successive dynasties, each embracing periods in which other nations might have risen, flourished and fallen? It is because they are a nation of husbandmen. It has ever been their favorite maxim that tillage of the soil is the true source of national wealth and pros-

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perity. Not only has it been a *maxim*, but it has also been faithfully obeyed. Look for a contrast at Assyria—an empire whose youth was co-eval with that of China. Yet it has been swept from the list of nations so long since, that the spot where its palaces once rose in splendor, is now unknown—and as mornful memory weeps over the few remaining records of their greatness, short-sighted skepticism laughs at her credulity. The Assyrian was not content with the arts of peace, but abandoned them for the race of ambition and conquest, which in their turn he abandoned for an unbroken night of oblivion. The Jews, in the first days of their existence as the chosen people, were husbandmen. Josephus says of them, in speaking of the fathers of the twelve tribes: "They were greatly blessed, not only for understanding all things, *but for enduring the labors of the field.*" But in process of time they became a trading people, intent upon the acquisition of gain, without enjoying the salutary influence of that toil which was the companion of their earlier days. The money changers polluted the Temple—and the result was, those palaces, reared by the vigor of their youth, were wrested from the feeble grasp of enervated age; and they are now homeless wanderers with all their wealth, subject to outrage from every people.

So indeed it is with each of those meteors which have shone in the constellation of renown in the ancient world. If the student of history will carefully mark, the coincidence will be found to have begun their decline at the time when they became detached in interest from the labor that upheld them.

Let us take an example from modern times in illustration of this principle. Before the fifteenth century, Spain was a nation of shepherds and husbandmen, or rather those three distinct nations which now form Spain were so; and during the darkness which so long hung over the world, the few of Europe who sought learning, sought it at Grenada and Cordova; but in the last of the fifteenth century, Castile and Arragon were united. Grenada was wrested from the Moors—Modern Spain came into being as the great naval power of the world—America was discovered under her patronage—wealth began to flow into her treasury—they became a trading people, and sunk forever; and now she presents to the world—not the spectacle of the powerful nation that sent forth the Armada in her pride—but

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a people draining the last dregs in the cup of social degradation. It is unnecessary to multiply instances in proof of the near connection between the laboring interest and the permanency of nations. Another deduction to be made from the facts to which we have alluded is this: every man should own the land he works upon, and work the land he owns. It may be asked whence I deduce this principle. In answer, I would say, from the fact that whenever labor has degenerated into the hands of slaves or serfs, or where the system of renting has generally obtained, it has brought degredation and wretchedness upon one portion of community, pride and luxury upon another—ruin to all. It was that system of serfdom incident to the feudal tenures, which arose in Europe after the decline of the Roman power, that brought the arts, and especially agriculture, to that low condition in which we find them for so many centuries, and added a gloom to the darkness of the middle ages. The effect of that system was such that a few remarks upon its theory and practice may not be inappropriate here.

This was its theory: the property in all the land was in the king or feudal lord alone; he granted it out to his Barons of chief subjects, in consideration of a return of some service, most usually attendance with a force in his wars. They, who were designated mesne lords, again parcelled it out to the common people, for a return, sometimes of military service, as attendance in their wars, or base service, as tillage of the soil. It was a plan as we may see from this rapid outline, admirably adapted to a warlike people.

As all derived their title from the same source, usually conquest, the defence of all was therefore the interest of each, and this insured a ready attendance of all whose return was military service. But we shall find, as is often the case, that a policy good for war may be detrimental to all the arts of peace. The practical effects of this system, must, from its very nature, have been to take away that feeling of permanency with which the laborer looks upon a tenement beholden to no superior but God—there is no incentive as in a free government to enrich the soil—draw around him the charming ornaments of rural life—and give scope to that noble feeling of the mind, which clings to one chosen spot, and fondly calls it *home.*

The system of American Slavery bears testimony (and I regret to

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say is a *living* witness) to the truth of this principle. The slave, like the serf, has no interest in the improving or ornamenting of the soil. His hand may beautify a spot of earth—yet, his enjoyment of that beauty depends upon the will of a master, and is as precarious as wind—to-morrow, the attachments which to-day he made part of his being, are rudely rent forever. Even among us, high as the condition of labor is, the workers have reforms to bring about, and abuses to guard against.

But of these we will not speak, as they may be thought more properly subject for the devisers of constitutions, and the makers of law. Yet they are subjects upon which we should all *think*, for, *be assured*, they will all come forward in the advancing light of sound intelligence. Labor, and consequently community, will be far from that high sphere in which Nature ordained it to move, until every badge of servitude is removed—until the laborer is no hireling, serf, or slave—until the tenant has no landlord but God—and gives no rents or tithes, save the warm and ceaseless gushing from a heart full of gratitude.

Let us now, in place of this generalization upon the effects of Agriculture, attend to the next division of our subject.

What is its effect upon man as a physical being? The Creator has placed the human constitution under the control of certain laws, which when we cease to obey we meet the penalty of our disobedience. Among those laws, we find the necessity for a certain amount of exercise.

We find that without labor—without that amount of physical action, we fall the victims of disease; but that when the rquisite amount is taken, the frame is invigorated. It is a trite saying that man was ordained to "earn his bread by the sweat of his brow." But it may be as truly said, that earn it as he will, he must sweat his brow to get the health and appetite to eat it. There is no labor in which we can engage that so well answers this requirement of our nature, as tillage of the soil—none so much in accordance with those immutable laws to which eternal wisdom has subjected us.

One of our most intelligent travelers in England so well points out the difference between the physical condition of Farmers and Manufacturers in that country, that I cannot forbear making an extract.

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"I watched them," says he, in speaking of the operatives in their factories, "as they came from their cheerless toil to their meals, and of men, women and children that for the moment crowded the avenue to their boarding places, not one possessed a healthy and vigorous constitution; but crippled, emaciated, and much below the average height of the English population, they seemed the very embodyment of physical wretchednes; on the other hand, the English farmers are the most athletic individuals I ever saw." Now, whence comes this difference? Here is the true cause: the operative exercises his body in a portion of its organs, and those excessively, while the tiller of the soil is called upon to bring into healthful action every organ, by the varied labors of his employment. The one pursues that course which engenders disease; the other yields obedience to the laws of his being.

Another requisite to physical well being, is an amount of pure air. Here again the husbandman, drawing his supply fresh from the great repository of Nature, has an advantage over the professional man, or Mechanic, who, pent up in his shop or office, is constantly inhaling those poisons which plant the seeds of disease and premature death in the constitutions of thousands. Statistics show that this is not mere theory, but causes that are ever producing legitimate results. Facts that have been published, show that the average length of human life in the Agricultural portions of New England, is *ten per cent.* greater than in the city of Boston, though that is one of the most healthy cities in the world.

Let us now consider the effect of this ennobling art upon the intellectual condition of mankind. To its successful pursuit, a close observance of time and seasons is necessary. The husbandman, to know when each operation will best bring forth the result sought, must be acquainted with all those changes which in any way affect the growth of plants. This necessity, in the infancy of science led to those observations that furnish the data upon which rest all subsequent enquiry in the science of Astronomy. True, it was not the tillers of the Earth that demonstrated the principles which bind the material Universe together; it was not the farmer that measured the comings and goings of every member of the planetary system; but it *was* the rude husbandman and shepherds of the earliest times,

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who put the first round in that ladder, without which science could never have arisen to its present high position.

Its prosecution requires an intimate knowledge of the structure of the earth, the elements which enter into the composition of plants, and the organization of the plant itself—all of which demands can only be answered by the three respective sciences of geology, chemistry and botany; hence their origin. I might here make a digression, and speak of the necessity of scientific pursuits to the farmer; yet I will only ask that the subject may receive careful attention from those upon whom the boys are dependent for direction in the proper pursuits of life.

Again: has Agriculture any thing to do with the moral condition of a people? We think it has. The closer the links of society bind mankind together, the more ties each individual has which bind him to his fellows, the more he will respect society and its laws; hence, it has been said (and principles support the assertion) that those who are surrounded by the endearments of the family circle, are less likely to commit crime, than he who is not so circumstanced. The connection, then, between the social and moral feelings is intimate. It is therefore a proper inquiry, what employment most contributes to strengthen this feeling of our nature? Upon this point I will make reference to one of the most discriminating of the Scotch writers. He says: "In the thronged city, man follows the bent of his own inclinations and appetites. The intervention of a brick wall makes a separation as complete as though they dwelt at the antipodes; there man is disjointed from man, age is disjointed from age.

* * * * * *

"If a man would eat, drink, die, and be forgotten, let his dwelling-place be the city; if he would live, love, and be remembered, let him speed him to the glens of the mountains." It is the dweller in the seclusion of the country, holding converse with nature in her own lovely and unperverted garb, whose heart can embrace within the strong bond of common sympathy his fellow men. If this be true, (and observation confirms its testimony,) has not the advancemeut of agriculture a high claim upon philanthropy? Yes—even religion might hail it as a co-worker in the moral vineyard of the Earth.

Briefly, then, to recapitulate the ground we have been over. If agriculture has the effect to render national institutions permanent—

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to elevate man as a physical, intellectual and moral being—is not its advancement the duty of every individual? Is it not the duty of patriotism, philanthropy and learning? Such, in short, is the subject which addresses itself to you through this Society. The advancement of agriculture is the end we seek to attain; and if the rules which have governed past ages, are yet binding, these are among the blessings that will follow its attainment. In the view of such results, and the certainty of their being realized, is there not incentives to work—to work as a Society and as indivlduals?

Our country gives every evidence of becoming the first Agricultural Nation in the world—the land is free from all oppressive burdens—labor meets with its proper reward. Not only that, but every art, useful and fine, is bursting into a luxuriant life here, with a rapidity unparalleled in the history of the world.

Whose chisel is it that now excels all others in shaping the stubborn marble into a thing of classic beauty? An American's. Whose magic hand hath transcribed the wild grandeur of our scenery to the speaking canvass, and held it up to the admiring world? An American's. Who hath caught the lightnings of Heaven and harnessed them to the swift-winged car of interchanging thought? An American.

Honor to the arts. The world has too long honored the destroyer, instead of the creator—the iron-handed warrior who tears down, and not the toiler who builds up. But a brighter day is dawning, when things will be appreciated according to their true value—when the eye of man shall no longer be dazzled by the gaudy trappings, the childish pomp of war; and in that rational era, will the sun of progress wither the laurel wreath of the warrior, and place the diadem of fadeless honor upon the brow of honest toil. It is but a few years since men begun to act through organizations for the advancement of the arts of peace; yet the men of war have held their revels in every age. Public opinion has advanced much in this respect during the past twenty-five years—art unions, agricultural societies, have cast in a powerful influence for the peaceful arts, yet there is much to be done—there are dark spots yet that must be illuminated—there are those yet who feel no interest in an association, the object of which is to help forward *true* progress; they are the men in whose

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somniferous souls the relics of barbarism, flying before the light of reform, have taken refuge, as the owl flies from the sun to the darkest recesses of the earth. They are the sluggards that sleep yet, and will not awake until midday.

"Duller——than the fat weed,
That rots itself in ease, on Lethe wharf."

There is no reason why Michigan may not stand first among her sister States in an agricultural point of view. Her soil is favorable, her climate is second to none for that purpose. There is no reason why Lenawee may not stand as high as any portion of the State, for none excel her in the richness of her soil, and I may add, in the requisite energy to take that stand—it must be so, if those means so bountifully scattered over this fair land are but improved.

Gentlemen: the future alone can solve the problem of our success. If the return of another autumn demonstrates that the citizens of Lenawee county respond to the claims of this Society, another is added to the sum total of institutions, the tendency of which is advancement.

Come up to the work with the hearty good will which the interests of our State demand, and another drop is added to the fast filling reservoir of American prosperity.

A. G. EASTMAN,
Secretary Lenawee Co. Agricultural Society.

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Monroe County Agricultural Society.

Pursuant to previous notice, a meeting assembled at the court house in Monroe, on Saturday, June 30th, 1849, to adopt measures for forming a County Agricultural Society.

On motion, James Mulhollen, Esq., of Erie, was called to the chair, and Lewis Darrah, of LaSalle, appointed Secretary.

On motion of L. Sackett, the chairman appointed one from each township to be a commmittee to report names to the meeting to fill the various offices of the county society.

The committee reported the following list, which was adopted:

S. M. Bartlett, LaSalle, president; P. K. Zacharias, Ida, A. Potter, Dundee, A. W. Potter, Ash, vice presidents; H. B. Marvin, Raisinville, treasurer; A. Dunbar, Bedford, recording secretary; E. G. Morton, corresponding secretary; L. Darrah, LaSalle, A. G. Bates, Frenchtown, E. Barnes, London, G. Willard, Ida, R. Duff, Ash, J. Doty, Raisinville, Jas. Miller, Monroe Town, H. Allen, Milan, H. Hill, Summerfield, N. Dunham, Dundee, T. P. Aldrich, Bedford, S. R. Hathaway, Whitefield, J. Mulholland, Monroe city, A. J. Keeny, Erie, H. Herkimer, Exeter, executive committee.

The following committee was appointed to draft a constitution for the society:

R. Talford, James Mulhollen, W. B. Bradford, J. P. Rowe, Geo. Younglove.

On motion of L. Sackett, the meeting adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That this meeting approve of the course taken by E. G. Morton, corresponding secretary of the State society; and that he has our thanks for the prompt manner in which he has called this meeting, and also for the liberal course which the Monroe Commercial has taken in favor of agriculture.

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It was voted that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Monroe Commercial.

The meeting then adjourned until Saturday, the 7th of July next, at which time the committee to draft a constitution will make a report.

J. MULHOLLEN, Pres't.

L. DARRAH, Sec'y.

The meeting convened at the Court House, on the 17th July, 1849, pursuant to adjournment. M. Bartlett, President of the Society, presided, and E. G. Morton was chosen Secretary *pro tem.*

On motion of A. Potter, of Dundee,

W. H. Montgomery was elected one of the Vice Presidents.

James Mulhollen, Esq., of Erie, from the committee appointed to draft a Constitution for the Society, reported the following, which was adopted:

CONSTITUTION

OF THE MONROE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

ARTICLE 1. The name of this Society shall be "the Monroe County Agricultural Society," and its object shall be to promote the improvement of agriculture and domestic manufactures throughout the county; and the Society shall be auxiliary to the Michigan State Agricultural Society.

ART. 2. The officers of this Society shall consist of a President, three Vice Presidents, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee, consisting of one member from each township in the county, and one for each ward in the city of Monroe. These officers shall be elected by ballot, and by a majority of the votes of members present at each annual meeting of the Society, and shall hold their offices for one year, or until others are chosen.

ART. 3. The duties of the President, Vice President, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, shall be such as usually pertain to their respective offices.

ART. 4. The Treasurer shall receive and keep an accurate account of all moneys belonging to the Society, and shall pay out only on the order of the Executive Committee; and at each annual meeting

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of the Society (and at such other times as the Executive Committee may require) shall make a full report of its financial transactions and condition.

Art. 5. The Executive Committee shall determine the place and time of holding each Fair of the Society, providing the annual Fairs be held in the month of September or October; but the regular annual meeting shall be held on the 2d Monday of February in each year.

Art. 6. The Executive Committee shall direct the money appropriations of the Society, control its property, make the necessary preparations for the annual Fair, issue all proper public notices in relation thereto, or to the general object of the Society, prepare the necessary by-laws of the Society, prescribe such duties to the other officers as are not inconsistent with the usual business of their respective offices, obey the instructions which may be given to it at the annual meetings of the Society, and at the expiration of its term of service, make a full report of its proceedings. It shall be competent for the committee, or a majority of them, to appoint a chairman and secretary, who may transact all such business as they may be authorized to do by said Committee; and said Secretary shall sign, and Chairman shall countersign all orders on the Treasurer for the payment of money directed by said Committee to be paid for any purpose; and said Secretary shall keep an accurate account of all moneys so drawn.

Art. 7. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee annually to regulate and award premiums on such articles, productions and improvements, as they may deem best calculated to promote the agricultural and manufacturing interests of the county, having reference to the most economical or profitable mode in raising the crop, or stock, or in the fabrication of the article offered for premium: *Provided*, That before any premium shall be delivered, the person to whom it was awarded shall deliver to the President of the Society, in writing, an accurate statement, verified in such manner as the Executive Committe may direct, of the character of the soil and the process in preparing it, including the quantity and quality of manure applied in raising the crop, or the kind and quality of the food in feeding the animal, as the case may be; also the kind and cost of la-

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bor employed, and the total expense and total product of the crop, or the increase of value of the animal, with a view of showing accurately the exact resulting profit.

Art. 8. The President, Vice Presidents, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries and Treasurer, shall meet annually at such time and place as they may select, and shall prepare a report of the transactions of the Society during the year, embracing such statistical information in relation to experiments, cultivation and improvements, as may exhibit the condition of the agricultural interests in the county; and shall furnish a copy of such report, to be placed on file for the use of the Society and the officers who may have occasion to refer to it for information or for publication.

Art. 9. Any person may become a member of the Monroe County Agricultural Society for one year, by paying into the treasury the sum of fifty cents, and may continue a member thereafter by paying twenty-five cents per annum.

Art. 10. No officer of the Society shall receive any compensation for his services, nor shall this constitution be altered except by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at an annual meeting of the Society.

On motion of A. G. Bates,

Resolved, That the present Executive Committee be authorized to fill any vacancy in their number.

On motion of E. G. Morton,

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be and they are hereby instructed to proceed at once to obtain as many names as possible in their respective townships and wards as members of this Society, and that they be authorized to receive the fee for membership, and forward the same to the Treasurer of the County Society, that the Executive Committee may be enabled to determine at their meeting on the 28th inst., whether there shall be an Agricultural Fair in the coming Autumn.

On motion, it was resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Monroe Advocate.

S. M. BARTLETT, Pres't.

E. G. Morton, Sec'y *pro tem.*

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LIST OF PREMIUMS

Awarded by the Monroe County Agricultural Society at its Annual Fair, October 18th, 1849.

Best Durham bull, to T. Van Brunt, Monroe City.
2d best, R. Webster, Exeter.
Best Devonshire bull, S. M. Bartlett, La Salle.
2d best, James Frost, Raisinville.
Best Durham cow, T. Van Brunt, Monroe City.
2d best do D. Burns, do
Best Devonshire cow, J. Hanson, do
2d best, L. Sackett, Raisinville.
Best native cow, George Graham, La Salle.
2d best do M. Tracy, Raisinville.
Best 2 year old heifer, Webb, Frenchtown,
2d best do A. Zeluff, Dundee.
Best Devonshire 2 year old heifer, A Potter, Dundee.
2d best do do L. Sackett, Raisinville.
Best 3 year old steers, A. Potter, Dundee.
2d best do J. McGuire, Raisinville.
Best fatted ox, J. Marvin, Raisinville.
Best pair work oxen, A. Potter, Dundee.
2d best do E. Hotchkiss, Exeter.
Best 2 year old stud, J. Hanson, Monroe.
Best aged stud, H. Foreman, Erie.
2d best do L. H. Barnes, Monroe City.
Best 3 year old stud, Wm. Atkinson, Raisinville.
2d best do M. Hurd, Frenchtown.
Best brood mare, J. J. Wendall, Monroe town.
2d best do A. G. Bates, Frenchtown,
Best sucking colt, L. Welch, Exeter.
2d best do H. Foreman, Erie.
Best 1 year old colt, R. Ingersoll, London.
2d best do L. Darrah, La Salle.
Best span matched poneys, W. P. Kinney, La Salle.
Best span work horses, T. G. Cole, Monroe City.
2d best do H. Wolcott, Monroe town.
Best span matched mares, S. Wakefield, Monroe City.
Best 4 year old colt, S. Harrington, do

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2d best 4 years old colt, G. Buckley, Monroe City.
Best pair carriage horses, E. A. Peltier, do
Best sow and pigs, C. B. Marvin, Raisinville.
Best boar, C. B. Marvin, do
Best fatted pigs, M. Hurd, Frenchtown.
Best 10 merino ewes, M. Hurd, Frenchtown.
Best Southdown sheep, J. J. Wendall, Monroe town.
Best yearling merino buck, J. Wilson, Monroe City.
2d best do S. Miller, La Salle.
Best horse rake, E. B. Root, Monroe City.
Best cultivator plough, Geo. Custer, La Salle.
Best flour brand, P. Keegan, Monroe City.
2d best do J. Keegan, do
Best pork barrel, J. Johnson, Dundee.
Best acre of corn, F. Ackley, do
2d best do J. Doty, Raisinville.
Best ½ acre of potatoes, H. Gale, Monroe City,
2d best do A. Potter, Dundee.

The committee on the Products of the Dairy, made the following report:

The committee to whom was referred the duty to judge of the products of the dairy, beg leave respectfully to report that they have performed that duty, and would say that it is with great diffidence that they decide upon the best, where all are so good. In arriving at a conclusion with regard to the quality of the articles exhibited, the committee were governed by the proper combination of the ingredients composing the article examined, the manner of preparing the same for market, and the flavor of the article. They take pleasure in pronouncing all of a superior quality and such as the farmers of Monroe may offer in any market without fear of a want of purchasers. There were many specimens of butter exhibited, and all of good quality. In awarding the premiums, the committee are unanimously of the opinion that specimen No. 36, by Mrs. Leander Sackett, stands as No. 1, and specimen No. 48, by Mrs. R. Tolford, stands as No. 2, in the list.

The quantity of cheese exhibited was not great, but a superior article, and it is with much difficulty that the committee decide as to quality; yet all things considered they give specimen No. 18, by Mrs.

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Alfred Potter, the preference as No. 1, and specimen No. 59, by Mrs. John Johnson, as No. 2.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. H. MONTGOMERY,
IRA MAYHEW,
B. F. FIFIELD,
Committee.

REPORT

Of the Discretionary Committee of the County Fair, October 18, 1849.

The discretionary committee, appointed for the purpose of examining and awarding premiums on such articles as they may deem meritorious, not enumerated in the published list of premiums, being under the necessity, for want of time, of passing rapidly through the different apartments in which articles of that description in considerable variety were displayed, feel that they are by no means qualified to do justice to the several competitors. And as they have doubtless casually passed by many specimens of ingenuity and merit unnoticed, the committee hope and trust that the few moments allotted to them in which to complete their examination, may be received as sufficient apology for any seeming neglect on their part. Our attention, however, was irresistably attracted towards several superb paintings and drawings, executed by Mrs. Mayhew and the Misses Van Brunt, of Monroe. They were splendid beyond our powers of description, and must be seen in order that their merits may be duly appreciated.

There were also specimens of embroidery or worsted needle work, lamp mats, ottomans, etc., the design and execution of which belonged to the Misses Smith and Mallory, and we think them an excellent commentary upon the hearts which devised and the skill which executed.

There were a quilt and rag carpet exhibited by Mrs. Nelson, which were extremely creditable to her taste, and evince superior powers of execution.

There was a pair of slippers presented by a little girl seven years of age, the superior workmanship of which elicited expressions of

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wonder. The committee were also much pleased with a pair of stockings manufactured by Mrs. Paulding. They reminded us of the good old times when the girls considered it entirely out of character to spend an afternoon without their knitting or some other work.

And here permit us to remark, by the way, that we regret extremely that those smiling and fascinating faces which it was in the power of the ladies of Monroe to furnish in any quantity, were so few and far between. We, however, return our thanks for the almost matchless specimens which graced and exhilarated the convocation. Doubtless, many ladies are inclined to think that an agricultural fair is not a suitable occasion at which to assemble. If so, in God's name, when and where is the proper place and occasion? How many men, think you, would be likely to attend an agricultural fair, did not the ladies incline to infuse into their assemblies that interest which their presence and participation never fail to inspire? As the existence and prosperity of the world of mankind depends entirely upon the agriculturalists, how imperatively are the ladies called on to lend their influence, to strengthen the hands, cheer the hearts, and stimulate to exertion these hardy companions and lords of the soil, with whom nature and nature's God have associated them.

There were specimens of agricultural implements presented by Mr. Root, of Waterloo, of exquisite workmanship, such as grain cradles, rakes, churns, etc., which are well worthy the attention of the farmer and mechanic Also a bee hive, of new and ingenous construction, consisting of three stories, the particulars of which our limits will not permit us to give.

There were specimens of flour barrels from several shops, which were most excellent, and cannot be beat; the two best were made by J. & P. Keegan, and possessed the enviable merit of being filled with so superfine an article of flour, that a sheet of paper on which it was examined, looked gray and dark in comparison. The contents of one was manufactured at the Monroe City Mill, the other at the Waterloo Mill; to the former we are inclined to give the preference.

There were two mammoth squashes presented by Mr. McQuillen, weighing about one hundred pounds each, the product of an island near the wharf; also a blood-beet, weighing seventeen pounds; also

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some splendid plows, by Mr. Sprague of Detroit; one of which had a cast iron beam, which justly attracted much attention.

There were two finely wrought horse-shoes, of which any horse might justly feel proud, manufactured by Messrs. Kibbe & Labresh, of Monroe. The one by Labresh was ingeniously done, containing a new principle of double bevel, but the committee were disposed to give the old fashioned one the preference, being in doubt as to whether the new principle is an improvement. The committe regret exceedingly that they have not at their disposal suitable premiums for the meritorious articles above mentioned.

Having already exceeded our limits, we will close by observings that the exhibition far exceeded our most sanguine expectations, and should stimulate one and all to further and more determined exertions in behalf of the cause in this part of the Peninsular State, so as to make it a more eligible location to the swarms of emigrants who are wending their way westwardly to this land of promise.

In conclusion, we will say to the farmers of Monroe, strive to be better prepared another year, and don't forget to bring the ladies with their handiwork.

JOHN BURCH, Ch'n of Com.

DUNDEE, Oct. 15th, 1849.

To the Secretary of the Monroe County Agricultural Society:

DEAR SIR:—A short time since I had the pleasure of perusing an article headed "Monroe County," written by a correspondent of the Michigan Farmer, in which he justly applauded some of the farmers in our county for their superior manner of farming. I regret that said correspondent had not spent more time among us, and taken a more general view of our county; for I think, when its true agricultural resources are fully developed, it will be one of the most wealthy agricultural districts in the State. From the geological position and construction of Monroe county, it must and will eventually become a growing county. Many of our farmers who have heretofore turned their attention to wheat, are now going largely into the raising of

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neat stock. Our heavy timbered lands, when cleared and seeded, furnish an abundance of the richest pasture. One peculiarity of our sandy openings, is that they may be made to yield an abundance of red or white clover, for hay or close feeding, and will sustain a droughth much larger than clay ground, while much valuable land is lying uncultivated, which if occupied, would yield a rich reward. Thousands of emigrants are rushing past us to the western world, and paying more for lands of no better quality, three hundred miles west, than they would be obliged to pay here. The impression has obtained abroad that Monroe is rather a poor county—such is not the case.

Her resources are ample, but longer in being developed than some of the interior counties of the State. The water power of the Raisin within this county is destined to be a permanent source of wealth, being in a beautiful and rich agricultural district. Manufactures of various kinds may be established and sustained at an inconsiderable expense. The raw material can be raised in the interior, and brought by Rail or Plank Road to the doors of the factories, and from thence in the manufactured state, returned to the interior for home consumption, or shipped to a foreign market; and if the navigation of the St. Lawrence is made free, as it undoubtedly will be, a re-shipment need not be made to reach Europe, or even China, if that market should hold forth inducements.

Another source of wealth is to be found in the limestone formation throughout Monroe county, by which she holds many of the interior counties tributary. Lime rock is not found in any considerable quantities in the counties of Washtenaw, Lenawee, Jackson, Hillsdale or Branch, and those counties are all wheat growing counties; the nature of the soil is such that lime will be an important aid in raising wheat, when the soil is exhausted by cropping. For building purposes, the demand is already great, and yearly increasing.

The lime rock is inexhaustible, extending from the mouth of Maron river to Monroe City, along the valley of the Raisin, a distance of twelve miles, and from the Maron southwardly to the State line, with frequent outcroppings between that and Lake Erie. Even the wild feed on the open lands in this county grows so luxuriously, that thou-

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sands of cattle might be raised on what now goes to decay annually. These advantages will not long be overlooked, situated as they are within one or two hours' ride of ship navigation. It is surprising that they have not been improved before.

Yours respectfully, W. H. M.

Monroe, December, 1849.

A. DUNBAR,
Secretary Monroe Co. Agricultural Society.

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Oakland County Agricultural Society.

J. C. Holmes, Esq.

Dear Sir:—Yours of the 11th inst. came duly to hand, and I have delayed writing some days in hopes of obtaining a copy of the Address delivered before the Society on the day of the Fair, but have not been able to do so as yet, but will send you a copy in a very few days.

The Oakland County Agricultural Society was organized on the 7th day of July, 1849. The following is a list of the officers elected:

For President, William Yerkes, of Novi; for Vice Presidents, one from each town in the county: Mons. V. Muslin, Pontiac; John Chamberlain, Bloomfield; Hiram Barratt, Commerce; Joseph M. Irish, West Bloomfield; Joseph Gaylord, Waterford; George Miller, Independence; Henry Frost, Holly; Gamaliel Tinsdale, Brandon; Theron W. Barber, Novi; Edward Martin, Troy; William M. Axford, Oakland; Benjamin F. Sheldon, Orion; E. G. Deming, Oxford; N. Power, Farmington; D. Hubbard, Royal Oak; Horatio Lees; Southfield; Charles Baldwin, Avon; Harrison Voorheis, White Lake; Rufus Tenney, Highland; William Thompson, Rose; Phillip Marlatt, Lyons; Z. M. Morey, Milford, William Snow, Addison.

For Executive Committee: William G. Stone, John Thomas, Jonah Griggs, Charles Elliott, Grummel Bowen, Joseph J. Todd, Lineus Cone, Andrew C. Walker, Cyrus Wells, O. P. Davidson.

For Treasurer, Asa B. Hudson.

For Corresponding Secretary, Alvinson Whitehead.

For Recording Secretary, Horatio N. Howard.

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CONSTITUTION.

ART. 1. The name of this Association shall be the Oakland County Agricultural Society, and its object is the improving of agriculture, domestic manufactures and the mechanical arts connected with the agriculture of the county.

ART. 2. The officers of this Society shall be a President, and one Vice President for each town in the county; a Treasurer, a Recording Secretary and a Corresponding Secretary; an Executive Committee, consisting of ten members, to be chosen for that purpose. The above officers shall be elected by ballot, and by a majority of votes cast at the annual meeting of the Society, and shall hold their offices for one year, and until others are chosen in their places. The officers named upon the organization of this Society, shall be deemed members, and shall remain officers only until others shall be duly elected at the first annual meeting. If any vacancy shall happen in any of said offices, it may be filled by a majority of the members of the Executive Committee.

ART. 3. The duties of the President, Vice Presidents, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, shall be such as usually pertain to their respective offices, and such as may be prescribed by the special order of the Executive Committee, as hereinafter provided.

ART. 4. The treasurer shall receive and keep an accurate account of all moneys belonging to the society; he shall pay out its money only on the orders of the executive committee; and at each annual meeting of the society he shall make a full report of its financial transactions and condition.

ART. 5. The executive committee shall determine the place of holding each annual meeting and fair of the Society, and it shall call such meeting and fair at such time as it shall judge best, giving at least thirty days notice thereof.

ART. 6. The Executive Committee shall direct the money appropriations of the Society, and have the control of its property; it shall make the necessary preparations for the Annual Fair, and issue all proper public notices in relation to the general objects of the Society. It shall prepare the necessary by-laws of the Society, and may prescribe such duties to the officers of the Society as is not inconsistent with the usual business of their respective offices. Said committee

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shall obey all instructions from the Society, and at the expiration of the year for which they were elected, shall make a full report of all the proceedings to the Society. They may appoint a chairman and secretary of their number, and the said secretary shall draw and sign all orders on the treasurer, countersigned by the chairman, for the payment of all moneys directed by said committee to be paid; and the secretary shall keep an exact account of all orders drawn on the treasurer, with the date, amount, and to whom payable.

Art. 7. The Executive Committee shall annually regulate and award the premiums on such articles, products, animals and improvements as they may deem best calculated to promote the agricultural, horticultural and manufacturing interests of the State, having special reference to the most economical or profitable mode of competition in raising the crop or stock, or in the fabrication of the article offered. But before any premium shall be paid, the person to whom such premium is awarded shall deliver to the President an accurate statement and description in writing, verified in such manner as the executive committee may direct, of the character of the soil, the process of preparation, the quantity and quality of the manures applied in raising the crop, or the kind and quality of food in feeding the animal, as the case may be; also, the kind and cost of labor employed, and the total expense and total product of the crop, or the increase of the value of the animal, with a view of showing accurately the exact resulting profit.

Art. 8. The Executive Committee shall meet at such time as they may appoint annually, and shall then report the transactions of the Society for the preceding year, with their views as to the best method of improving the agricultural, mechanical and domestic manufactures of the county.

Art. 9. No officer of this society shall receive any compensation for the time expended by him in the service of the society.

Art. 10. Any person may become a member of this society by paying one dollar to the treasurer, and may continue a member by paying fifty cents per annum. By paying ten dollars any person may become a life member of the society, and be entitled to a certificate of membership, signed by the president and recording secretary.

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ART. 11. This constitution may be altered by a vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting at any annual meeting of the society.

The executive committee met at the court house in the village of Pontiac, on the 24th day of August, and appointed a chairman and secretary, and voted to hold the fair on the 4th day of October, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, and resolved to raise the sum of four hundred dollars, to be awarded for premiums on stock and other articles presented at the county fair.

LIST OF PREMIUMS

Awarded at the Fair of the Oakland County Agricultural Society, held at Pontiac, October 4th, 1849.

CATTLE.

Best Devon bull, John Thomas,	$6 00
2d best, John L. Brownell,	3 00
Best bull without distinction of breed, Luman Fuller,	6 00
2d best, Harvey Seeley,	3 00
3d best, A. Chapman,	2 00
Best milch cow, George Tibbatts,	5 00
Best yoke work oxen, A. Bailey,	6 00
2d best, Gideon Scott,	4 00
3d best, B. Coonley,	3 00
Best pair 3 year old steers, D. Whitfield,	5 00
2d do do do G. German,	3 00
Best pair 2 year old steers, A. S. Brooks & Bogart,	4 00
Best pair yearling steers, Joel Loomis,	3 00
Best calf, John Chamberlin,	2 00
2d do J. W. Leonard,	1 00
Best 3 year old heifer, A. Chapman,	3 00
Best 2 do do Brooks & Bogart,	2 00
Best yearling do A. C. Hubbard,	2 00
Best fat cattle, E. M. Stickney,	5 00

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HORSES.

Best stallion, D. C. Waterman,	$6 00
2d do (Young Hickory,) J. L. Brownell,	4 00
3d do C. A. Green,	3 00
Best brood mare, Charles Sly,	6 00
2d do J. M. Irish,	4 00
3d do John Case,	3 00
Best 3 year old colt, Major Ward,	5 00
2d do do —— Truax,	3 00
3d do do Myron G. Cobb,	2 00

SHEEP.

Best Merino buck, C. A. Green,	4 00
2d do do F. A. Williams,	3 00
Best five Ewes, B. Phillips,	5 00
2d do do F. A. Williams,	3 00
Best long-wooled buck, Wm. Whitfield,	3 00
2d do do do Walter Whitfield,	2 00
Best five Ewes, long wool, Wm. Whitfield,	5 00
Fine pen of Merino bucks from H. Tyler, Macomb co.	

SWINE.

Best boar, Harris Newton,	4 00
do breeding sow, J. Chamberlin,	4 00
2d do do Harris Newton,	3 00
Best lot pigs, J. Chamberlin,	3 00
2d do do Harris Newton,	2 00

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

Sub-soil plow, A. Smith,	3 00
2 horse plow, A. Smith,	3 00
2d J. Spears,	2 00
Best Grain Cradle, Simeon Avery,	1 00
do bee hive, J. E. Norton,	2 00
do wheat cultivator, D. S. Fox,	2 00
do corn do do	2 00
do lumber wagon, J. E. Norton,	3 00
do double-geared roller, B. Phelps,	3 00

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BUTTER.

Best 10 lbs. butter, in rolls, E. R. Shimmons,	$3 00
do tub, 50 lbs. John Windiate,	3 00

CHEESE.

Best old cheese, Luther Lapham,	3 00
do new do A. Lapham,	3 00

HONEY.

Best Honey, Mr. Forbush,	1 50
2d do do J. P. Wykoff,	1 00
3d do do C. Hotchkiss,	50

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Best rag carpet, H. Seely,	3 00
do wool carpet, J. Hendrickson,	3 00
Second best, J. J. Voorheis,	1 00
Best white flannel, B. Phelps,	2 00
Second best do J. J. Voorheis,	1 00
Best pair blankets, B. Phelps,	3 00
do piece wool cloth, do	3 00
do coverlet, Geo. Hopkinson,	1 50
Second best,	1 00
Third do John Sprague,	50
Best quilt, (discretionary,) Mrs. H. C. Thurber,	1 50
Second best, (dis.,) A. H. Peck,	1 00
Third do O. D. Richardson, (dis.)	50
Two pair domestic silk stockings, Mr. Geo. W. Collins,	2 00
One pair worsted stockings, Mr. B. Phelps,	1 00
Three pair socks, knit by Mrs. Phelps, a lady of 89,	1 00
Second premium, Cyrus Clark,	25
Lot woolen yarn, B. Phelps,	50
One piece domestic linen, H. Howzer,	1 00
do do do flannel, Mrs. J. Hendrickson,	50
do pair cot. stockings,	50
Two worsted rowdies, Mrs. Hinsdale,	1 00

FRUITS.

Best and greatest variety of table apples, Isaac Osman,	3 00
do seedling apples, A. Whitehead,	2 00
Lot apples, 8 varieties, do	50
do do do	50

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Spitzenburg apples, N. Davis,	$ 50
Lot of apples, L. Brunson,	50
Four varieties, Linus Cone,	50
Collection of apples, D. M. Hinsdale,	50

PEARS.

Stevens' pears, Cyrus Clark,	1 00

PEACHES.

Best 12 peaches, Curtis Babcock,	1 00
do seedling, Edwin Forbush,	1 00

QUINCES.

Best 12 quinces, W. Phelps,	1 00
12 Portugal, A. C. Hubbard,	50
12 do Thad. Thompson,	50

GRAPES.

Best collection, O. D. Richardson,	2 00
do single variety, E. C. Beach,	2 00

CURRANT AND GRAPE WINE.

1st premium, to A. C. Hubbard,	1 00
2d do O. D. Richardson,	75
3d do J. Paddock,	50
4th do A. Andrews,	35

CUT FLOWERS.

Best and greatest varieties of cut flowers, to Miss Sarah E. Beach,	1 00
Best Dahlias, Mrs. Sherman Stevens,	1 00

VEGETABLES.

Best 12 white table turnips, Geo. Culver,	50
do 5 blood beets, J. P. LeRoy,	50
do 12 onions, W. G. Stone,	50
do 3 heads cabbage, O. F. Pardy,	50
do 12 tomatoes, A. Whitehead,	50
Sugar pumpkins, H. Howser,	50
Best and greatest variety of vegetables, S. Stevens,	1 00
do potatoes, A. Butler,	1 00

FIELD CROPS.

Committee could not report.

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FLOUR.

Best bbl. flour, Pontiac Mills, Mathews and Beach,	$2 00

PLOWING MATCH.

1st premium, best plowing with horses, W. S. Henderson,	3 00
Best with oxen, L. Burlinghame,	3 00

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

Wax flowers and fruit, M. A. Hendrickson,	50
Head dress, Mrs. Ford,	50
Blue dress hat, Mrs. Ford,	1 00
Gold pens and cases, J. H. Allison,	1 50
Specimen of dentistry, W. Cahoon,	50
1 pair fine boots, J. Todd,	50
1 pair coarse boots, J. Todd,	25
Leather, G. R. & R. R. Hixon,	1 00
Single harness, C. Brodie,	1 00
Sheet iron stove, (self-regulator) S. P. Lyon,	1 00
Marble work, L. B. Sherman,	1 00
Cook stove, O. C. & R. B. Morris,	1 00
Painting, water colors, Mrs. A. C. Baldwin,	50
Embroidered shawl, Mrs. S. Stevens,	1 00
Wreath work, Mrs, A. A. Lull,	50
Embroidered dahlia, L. P. Sherman,	50
Embroidered satchel, Mrs. Dr. Paddock,	50
Needle book, Mrs. A. A. Lull,	25
Landscape painting, Miss S. Richardson,	1 00
Window shades, Mrs. A. Spear,	50
Wax fruit, Mrs. M. G. Spear,	50
1 pair embroidered suspenders, Mrs. A. Williams,	25
Perforated work by little girls,	5 00
Amount of money raised by membership and otherwise,	$349 77
Amount paid for premiums, &c.,	324 77

H. N. HOWARD,

Secretary Oakland Co. Agricultural Society.

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Washtenaw County Agricultural Society.

J. C. Holmes, Esq., *Sec'y Mich. State Ag. Society:*

Dear Sir:—On the 7th of July, 1849, a society was formed, to be called "The Washtenaw County Agricultural and Horticultural Society," which adopted the following constitution.

The executive committee was called together by the Secretary, and met on the 13th of September, when it was resolved to hold a county fair at Ann Arbor, on the second Wednesday (10th) of October. A committee was also appointed to prepare a list of premiums, and their report, after amendments, was adopted and published.

In conformity with appointment, a fair was held on the 10th of October, and although the notice was short and the day disagreeable, it exceeded the most sanguine expectations, and in several respects surpassed the State fair, giving promise of what Washtenaw can do with timely notice and favorable weather.

No regular address was delivered, but a few ex tempore remarks made by the president and secretary.

J. HOLMES AGNEW, Sec'y.

December 10, 1849.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Agricultural Society was called to order by the Chairman, upon whose motion, Hon. Wm. Finley was called to the chair, and O. W. Moore chosen Secretary.

The chairman, from the committee appointed at a previous meeting to draft a Constitution, reported a draft of the same, which was accepted, and after several amendments were made thereto, the same was adopted and ordered printed, as follows:

Article 1. This Society shall be called the Washtenaw County Agricultural and Horticultural Society.

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Art. 2. The object of this Society shall be the advancement of Agriculture and Horticulture in this county.

Art. 3. Every person wishing to become a member of this Society, shall pay to the Treasurer one dollar at the time of subscribing to this constitution or by-laws, and one dollar annually thereafter, on or before the first day of September in each and every year.

Art. 4. The officers of this Society shall consist of a President, four Vice Presidents, a Recording and Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer and an Executive Committee, consisting of one member from each town in the county, all of whom shall be elected at the annual meeting in each year, and shall continue in office one year, and until others are elected or appointed in their stead.

Art. 5. There shall be a meeting on the second Wednesday in October next, at Ann Arbor, and at such time and place in each year thereafter, as shall be fixed upon by the Board of Managers, for the purpose of holding a regular fair, and exhibition of domestic animals, manufactures, and articles of produce of the farm and garden. Fifteen members shall constitute a quorum of all the meetings of the Society.

Art. 6. The officers of the society, five of whom shall form a quorum, shall constitute a board of managers, for the general administration of the affairs of the society. They shall have the full power to enact such laws as shall be deemed expedient; to appropriate the funds to the proper objects of the institution; to appoint committees; to convene special meetings of the society; to hold the annual exhibition and make all arrangements therefor; to appoint examining committees to award such premiums as may be offered by the society, and determine all matters connected therewith; to take charge of and distribute plants, seeds, books, &c., or whatever may be transmitted to the society, and to concert, arrange and publish addresses and other communications, together with the proceedings of the society, at such times and in such form as they shall deem best calculated to promote the objects of the society. It shall be their duty to appoint yearly two members from each town, who, with the member of the executive committee from the same town, as chairman, shall be standing committee to superintend the concerns of the society in their respective

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towns, whose correspondence shall be addressed to the corresponding secretary, and who may be requested by the treasurer to collect money due the society in their reepective towns.

Art. 7. The president, or in his absence, one of the vice presidents, shall preside at all meetings of the board of managers or the society, and at all exhibitions or fairs held by the society.

Art. 8. The corresponding secretary shall, under the directions of the board of managers, receive and answer all communications addressed to the society or any of its officers, and perform such other duties as may from time be assigned him by the board of managers.

Art. 9. The Recording Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the Society; he shall also be Recording Secrtary of the Board of Managers, and shall keep a record of their transactions.

Art. 10. The Treasurer shall receive all sums due the Society, and all donations received for its benefit, and disburse them only on the order or orders of the President, countersigned by the Recording Secretary. He shall keep all accounts of his receipts and disbursements, and report the same annually to the Board of Managers, and oftener if required. He shall execute a bond to the Society, for the faithful performance of his duty, in such penalties and with such sureties as the Board of Managers shall require.

Art. 11. The Board of Managers may fill all vacancies that may occur by death, resignation or otherwise among the officers of the Society; and the persons so appointed shall hold their officers until others are elected or appointed in their places.

Art. 12. No persons but such as are members of the Society shall be allowed to compete for premiums, except ladies for domestic manufactures.

Art. 13. This constitution may be altered or amended by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at any stated meeting of the Society.

On motion of Prof. Agnew,

The Society proceeded to the election of its officers, and the follow- members were duly elected:

President, Hon. Wm. Finley; Vice Presidents, Horace Welch, Esq., John W. Van Cleve, Esq., Luther Boyden, Esq., William Burnett, Esq; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, Prof. J. Holmes Agnew; Treasurer, Hon. Jas. Kingsley.

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Executive Committee—Salem, James B. Vanatta; Northfield, Rufus Mathews; Webster, Munnis Kinney; Dexter, Henry Warner; Lyndon, Selah B. Collins; Sylvan, Thomas H. Godfrey; Lima, Asa Williams; Scio, F. S. Finley; Ann Arbor, J. D. Baldwin; Superior, John Brewer; Ypsilanti, Mark Norris; Pittsfield, Robert J. Barry; Lodi, Newton Sheldon; Freedom, —— Litchfield; Sharon, Oliver High; Bridgwater, Daniel Hixon; Manchester, T. L. Spafford; Saline, Salmon L. Haight; York, Daniel Carpenter; Augusta, Coon Rednor.

The proceedings of the Society were ordered published, and the Society adjourned.

WILLIAM FINLEY, *President.*

O. W. MOORE, *Secretary.*

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